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20 April 1984

# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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20 April 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

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WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW231506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--China has established a meteorological observation network to serve agriculture, according to Zou Jingmeng, director of the National Meteorological Bureau.

Addressing a rally of about 2,000 people to mark world meteorological day today, Zou said that the country's meteorology served economic construction, particularly agricultural production, and national defense.

The rally was sponsored by the National Meteorological Bureau and the Chinese Meteorological Society. He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Dr P. Morel, representative of the secretary general of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), also spoke at the rally.

March 23 was designated world meteorological day by the WMO in 1960. A particular theme is chosen for each year for special attention and member states organize activities around the theme to mark the day. This year's theme is "Meteorology in the service of agriculture."

"In the past five years," Zou said, "local meteorological stations have made accurate forecasts of rainstorms, typhoons and cold waves, helping ensure good harvests."

"Agricultural climate zoning has been completed in 1,656 of China's 2,300 counties," he told the rally, adding that the work would be finished by 1985.

The director called on Chinese meteorological workers to work even harder and speed up the modernization of meteorology.

CSO: 4020/89

CENTRAL DIRECTIVE ON AFFORESTATION MOVEMENT

OWO30429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Feb (XINHUA)--Directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on developing the movement To Make the Motherland Green in a Thoroughgoing and Down-to-earth Way, 1 March 1984:

In the past few years, the mass movement to make the motherland green has been developing vigorously in China. With the implementation of the "Decision on Certain Questions Concerning Forest Protection and Forestry Development" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the "Resolution on a Nationwide Campaign for Obligatory Tree Planting" of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and relevant policies, some results have been achieved and considerable good experience has been accumulated in afforestation work throughout the country. In the countryside, 150 million mu of private hilly land have been designated for 50 million peasant households, and 80 percent of communes and production brigades and teams have defined and stabilized rights for the use of mountains and forests and established forestry production responsibility systems. Specialized and key households in forestry have emerged as the times require, and a new cooperative forestry economy is beginning to appear. However, our country has a low percentage of forest cover and a lot of barren hills and wasteland. The development of the movement to make the motherland green is very uneven, and the quality of afforestation is not very high. In some places, indiscriminate felling of trees and destruction of vegetation is still quite serious. The task of making the motherland green remains very arduous. In order to continue pushing forward this great undertaking to put the land in order and benefit future generations and do a better and more solid job year after year to meet the requirements of socialist modernization, a directive is specifically issued as follows.

1. Further Increase Understanding of the Great Significance of Making the Motherland Green

Greening of the motherland is a task of primary importance for achieving a [word indistinct] cycle of the natural ecological system, and a major strategic question concerning the quadrupling of our gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. Because of all sorts of historical reasons, many forests and pastures in our country have been seriously damaged, and the ecological environment is steadily deteriorating. The

situation is causing growing concerns, and many localities have begun to take measures to protect and develop the forest and grass cover. But many places are not working hard enough and cannot keep pace with the requirements of the developing situation. Some comrades still do not know how to integrate the immediate benefits with long-range benefits, have not sufficiently emancipated their minds, and lack firm confidence in afforestation which can only produce results after a long period of hard work. It should be pointed out that our country's socialist modernization must have a good ecological environment. To change the vicious cycle of the ecological system into a benign one, the fundamental way out lies in going all out to plant trees and grass and increase the green vegetation covering the land. This is a long-range program and must get started before it is too late. Hesitation and indecision can only result in lost opportunities. Natural conditions in the past were very poor in some localities, but because the leadership had foresight, acted promptly, effectively, and properly, the faces of mountains and rivers have changed in 5, 10, or 20 years, and marked economic and ecological benefits have been achieved. We should grasp these advanced models, conduct extensive and in-depth propaganda on the importance and urgency of making the motherland green, and educate all Communist Party members, CYL members, state cadres, and the broad masses of the people to take better action, with everyone taking part in planting trees, grass, and flowers year after year and persisting in doing this for a long time in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. We should strive to increase the country's forest cover from the present 12 percent to 20 percent by the end of the century, expand the areas of grass to 500 million mu, and restore and improve step by step the pastures which have deteriorated and turned into sandy land. Urban greening should develop in coordination with urban construction, and all places that can be made green must be made green.

## 2. Broaden Our Field of Vision, Suit Measures to Local Conditions, and Speed up the Greening of the Country

Greening the motherland means taking measures suited to local conditions to plant trees, grass, and flowers in all possible places throughout the country to expand the ground cover.

For some time people have understood greening to mean only tree planting; in tree planting people would plant only arbors and fail to pay attention to both arbors and shrubs; and in harnessing mountains and rivers people would emphasize only engineering measures while neglecting biological measures and would set the same goals without distinguishing between different environmental conditions. These one-sided viewpoints and erroneous practices should be corrected. Only by broadening our field of vision and adopting measures suited to local conditions can we accelerate the greening of our country.

Afforestation and greening should encompass trees, bushes and grass, planting trees where it is suitable for trees, bushes where it is suitable for bushes, and grass where it is suitable for grass. In arid and semi-arid areas and areas where there is serious soil erosion and where it is difficult to plant trees, grass and bushes should be planted first. In afforestation, we should not only develop timber forests, but should also vigorously develop various kinds of economic forests, fuel trees, shelter forests, and special purpose forests. Tree species should also be varied, rationally arranged, and coordinated with local needs.



The country's natural conditions differ from place to place, and greening work should be given different kinds of guidance. In the vast countryside, it is necessary to plant trees along roads and rivers and around villages and houses and to afforest the barren hills and sand banks which can easily be turned green as soon as possible. In the plains, we should strive to protect the farmland with a network of forests. In cities and towns, we should mobilize government offices, schools, PLA units, enterprises and establishments, and residents to plant trees, grass and flowers in accordance with the urban construction plans to beautify the appearance of the cities and towns and improve the living and working environment. In mining areas, serious attention should be paid to afforestation and to the greening of abandoned mining sites. In vast and sparsely populated areas where transportation is inconvenient, we should use airplanes to sow tree and grass seeds artificially and close the hillsides and floodland to livestock grazing and fuel gathering to facilitate growing of trees and grass and speed up afforestation. In existing forests, we must resolutely correct the erroneous practice of stressing logging and neglecting planting. Instead, we should combine logging with planting and reforest in good time. Over-logged forests should be allowed to rest and recuperate, and a time limit should be set to complete the reforestation that has not been done before so that the forests can quickly recover and develop.

### 3. Relax Policies, Establish and Perfect the Forestry Production Responsibility System

The afforestation of barren hills and flood land is a development undertaking which can only succeed by further relaxing the policies, mobilizing the masses, and relying on them to carry it out.

Based on the masses' wishes and operating ability, collectively owned barren hills and floodland should be all or partially allocated to commune members as private plots, with permits for use issued by county-level people's governments and ownership retained by the collective. Trees and grass planted there would belong to the private growers who are allowed to operate the land for a long period of time, and the right may be inherited or transferred at a price. At present, some localities hesitate to allocate private plots on hillsides, and this should be changed. After the allocation of private hilly plots, the remaining barren hills and floodland should be freely contracted to peasants as responsibility plots under a unified plan and in varied forms. The plot will be operated by the contractors for a long period of time, and the duration of the contract and distribution of profit are decided through discussion by the two sides. The contract period may be extended to 30 or 50 years and the right of contract is inheritable and assignable. It should be clearly announced that the products of private plots on waste hillsides and floodland are at the disposal of the commune members themselves, and that the products of the responsibility plots are at the disposal of the contractors after the collective shares and state purchase tasks prescribed by the contracts are fulfilled. The felling of trees will be carried out according to state regulations.



With regard to existing forests and grasslands, various forms of contract responsibility system should be established according to the forest and grassland conditions and through discussion by the masses. Collectively owned economic forests, bamboo groves, shelter forests, timber forests, and so forth may be contracted for operation by specialized teams, converted into shares in joint ventures run as new cooperative forestry enterprises, or contracted for operation by families. Collective and state forestry centers should all establish and perfect various forms of a production responsibility system, improve operations and management, and achieve better economic results. State forestry centers should also adopt varied ways to attract and guide the masses of nearby communes and production brigades and teams to take part in forest protection, afforestation, tending of woods, logging, road building, and other forestry production and construction activities. In some cases, it is also permissible to set aside specific areas for joint operations so that the masses in forest areas may receive real benefits from them.

In order to bring into full play the role of all the forces in society to strengthen afforestation, people waiting for jobs in cities and towns and retired workers and cadres should be allowed to contract for nearby barren hills to plant trees and grass. PLA units, industrial and mining enterprises, and other units with favorable conditions may also be assigned a certain area of barren hills and floodland through negotiations by the state or the collective to plant trees and grass and to serve production and improve livelihood in one's own unit. Efforts must be made to encourage cooperative afforestation in the form of compensatory trading or joint ventures between various regions and [word indis+inct]. The lumber earned by investors should not be included in the quotas in the state plans. All types of measures and practices conducive to afforestation must be permitted to be carried out on a trial basis. All experiences that bring about effective results should be summed up and popularized. The legitimate rights and interests of those who are engaged in afforestation should be protected by law.

#### 4. Actively Support the Development of Households Specializing in Afforestation

The emergence of households specializing in afforestation in addition to crop cultivation as well as integrated economic establishments is a new rural development. They have faith in the party's policies and also have the manpower, funds, technical conditions, and management skills. They boldly contract barren hills and floodland and run family type or cooperative forestry farms, tree nurseries, orchards, tea plantations, and others, thereby playing a significant role in developing forestry production and promoting greenery projects. They are the activists on the forestry front and the major force in developing exploratory production. They should be cherished and actively supported.

An even more flexible policy should be adopted in carrying out exploratory production on a contractual basis. In localities with many waste hills and large tracts of floodland, the masses should be encouraged to raise funds and combine their efforts to contract plots on a large scale. In areas with serious soil erosion, the experience of contracting small drainage area to control erosion should be promoted. It is necessary to respect the rights of

the contractors in administering management and managing their own affairs, to protect their rights and interests according to law and to let them boldly develop forestry and become well-to-do in transforming mountains.

Appropriate measures must be taken in giving material encouragements and allocating funds to various types of specialized households or households that are engaged in a specialized field besides crop cultivation. They should rely primarily on their own efforts, with the state giving them effective assistance and actively supporting them with fine seeds and saplings, production techniques, market information, and transportation facilities. It is necessary to help them work out rational plans, train personnel, improve management, and raise economic efficiency.

Because the situation differs in each locality, we must not set standards for specialized households or households engaged in specialized production in addition to crop cultivation; neither should we make assignments to lower level units in an unified manner. Still less should we adopt administrative measures to force them to integrate themselves. It is essential to pay attention to summing up experiences, commending the advanced, and providing them with proper guidance so that they can continually improve themselves.

#### 5. Extensively Develop the All-People's Voluntary Tree-Planting Campaign

All-people voluntary tree-planting is of far-reaching significance in developing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. Except for the old, weak, sick, and disabled, all citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 11 must assume the task of planting trees on a voluntary basis. The all-people's voluntary tree-planting campaign must be earnestly and persistently carried out wherever trees can be planted.

Voluntary tree-planting in urban areas should be carried out first. It is necessary to rapidly change the current situation in cities where the rate of forestry cover is low, there are less forests, gardens, and land covered with trees, the area of barren land is large, and environmental pollution is serious. It is necessary to vigorously arouse the masses to cover cities and the suburban areas with trees. Leading organs at all levels must take positive action and set good examples. Strenuous efforts must be made to bring about a fundamental change in the green cover and environment in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai, the capitals of various provinces and autonomous regions, tourist centers, major scenic spots, and historical and cultural cities in the next 4 or 5 years.

All factories, mines, enterprises, government offices, schools, and PLA units should plant trees in conjunction with the improvement of their general appearance, striving to change the environmental outlook of each unit in 2 or 3 years. The People's Liberation Army has made great contributions to the obligatory tree planting campaign. It should continue to take the lead and play the role of a fresh and vital force in the future.

Obligatory tree planting in rural areas should be arranged according to different local conditions.

Obligatory tree planting in both urban and rural areas should follow the State Council's "Procedures for the Implementation of the National Obligatory Tree Planting Campaign." It should be conducted in a planned way with tasks and goals to be accomplished. A management and protection responsibility system should be established to carry out periodical inspection and acceptance of work and mete out rewards and punishments so that the national obligatory tree planting campaign will be carried out on a solid basis.

#### 6. Pay Special Attention to Seeds and Saplings To Guarantee Greening Requirements

The shortage of seeds and saplings and the low quality of nursery stock are the currently weak links in afforestation work. All localities should conscientiously do a good job in preparing tree and grass seeds and nursery stock according to the afforestation plans and the principle of planting trees or grass that is suited to local conditions. It is necessary to widely mobilize the masses, particularly the vast numbers of young people, to collect various kinds of tree and grass seeds which meet requirements under the guidance of the departments concerned. The cultivation of nursery stock should be locally based, vigorously growing native trees and grass. Rural areas should be determined to set aside a certain amount of good land for growing saplings. It is necessary to actively develop specialized and key households to grow saplings and encourage government offices, enterprises, and establishments and urban residents to cultivate saplings in varied ways. The state and the collective should give support to the masses who are engaged in growing saplings. State and collective nurseries should play a backbone and exemplary role. Forestry and animal husbandry departments should strengthen scientific research and technical guidance, pay attention to the cultivation and regulation of superior seeds and healthy saplings, set up regional bases for seed selection and superior seed cultivation in a planned way, and provide fine seed stocks in the largest possible quantities. State nurseries may not change their line of operations and reduce sapling growing acreage without authorization. No unit is allowed to occupy nursery land.

#### 7. Conscientiously Protect the Forest and Grass Cover

Our country has little forest and grass cover, and therefore it must be extremely treasured. The existing forests and grasslands are the country's natural ecological protective screen. If they are allowed to reduce and decline, the consequences will be dreadful beyond imagination. We must carry out repeated propaganda and education so that taking good care of trees, flowers, and grass will become a good habit in both urban and rural areas.

Acts that damage forests and grasslands must be sternly checked. We must resolutely strike at criminals who are guilty of destroying the forest and grass cover. Disputes over mountain and forest rights should be mediated promptly. Before the disputes are settled neither side may fell trees, and violators certainly will be dealt with. The evil practice of destroying forests and grasslands should be stopped at its very beginning and must not be tolerated and accommodated. Timber cutting plans must be strictly enforced, and excessive felling must be checked. Attention should be paid to the prevention of forest fires, plant diseases, and insect pests. Measures should be adopted

to earnestly protect forests at river sources, scenic forests, and natural reserves. Vigorous efforts should be made to save timber and promote the use of substitute materials in order to reduce the depletion of forest resources. In areas suitable for the growth of forests, readjustments should be made to grain purchase, supply, and marketing policies to properly handle the contradiction between agriculture and forestry and revert the land from crop farming back to forestry and animal husbandry step by step in a planned way. Management of existing pastures should be strengthened to rejuvenate and improve them while allowing reasonable grazing and preventing deterioration. Green-eries in cities must be strictly protected, and no unit or individual may occupy or damage them. Felling and replacement of trees in cities must be approved by the park departments. Files and marks should be set up for ancient and famous trees, which should be protected at key locations.

Solution of the fuel problem for peasants in areas short of firewood and for some urban residents is of vital importance to the protection of the forest and grass cover. In places with a fuel shortage, the development of fuel forests should be regarded as the primary task of afforestation. The production scale of enterprises that use timber for energy must be strictly controlled. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop small hydroelectric power stations, methane gas, solar energy, and wind energy and to popularize the use of coal instead of firewood and of more efficient wood stoves to solve the masses' practical problems.

#### 8. Pay Attention to Science and Emphasize Practical Results

In the past in many areas, the trees planted were of poor quality and had a low survival rate. In addition to such factors as the lack of stable forest rights and the absence of a strict legal system, the lack of solid work and failure to pay attention to science were important reasons for this. The seriousness of the problem also lies in the fact that even now some comrades still fail to pay enough attention to this historical lesson. We must fully understand the scientific nature and arduousness of the task of afforestation and thoroughly change the formalistic way of doing things, wasting manpower and financial and material resources, and paying no attention to practical results. We must do good, solid organizational work and prevent afforestation work from becoming perfunctory so that every tract of trees planted will survive and every hilltop afforested will remain green.

Good planning is prerequisite to scientific tree planting and grass growing. All localities should draw up long-term afforestation plans based on the regionalization of land use, putting forward 5- and 15-year fighting goals and yearly implementation plans. City park and tree planting plans should be incorporated into overall urban plans and economic development plans. Once examined and approved, plans must be implemented seriously and in an organized way.

Scientific and technical guidance should be strengthened. At present, there is a shortage of forestry, park, and grassland technicians, and efforts must be made to train them. It is necessary to do a good job in running various levels and types of forestry, park, and grassland professional schools;



students should be enrolled from specific localities, trained in specific specialties, and assigned to specific jobs. Short-term training particularly should be strengthened, and a number of backbone afforestation technicians for the specialized households and the masses should be trained in the next 1 or 2 years. All localities should do a good job in providing technical services, popularizing scientific and technical knowledge and extending scientific and technical results with the backing of the forestry and grassland work stations, state and collectively operated forests, and pastures and specialized forestry households. It is necessary to further implement the policy toward intellectuals; mobilize and organize forestry and grassland scientists and technicians to serve in mountainous areas, forest regions, and arid areas; and support them to sign contracts with economic organizations or individuals to make contributions to the afforestation drive.

It is necessary to seriously examine and accept afforestation work to ensure that it will produce results. All localities and units should conduct a serious inspection of afforestation work each year. Those who have fulfilled their tasks well should be commended and rewarded, and publicity should be given to their advanced deeds. Those who are lagging behind in work should be criticized and educated and urged to try hard to catch up. In cases of fraud and deception, the leaders should be called to account.

#### 9. Rely Mainly on Our Own Efforts To Open up More Channels of Afforestation Funds

To speed up afforestation we need a certain guarantee of funds. To raise funds for afforestation, we should rely mainly on our own efforts, on the 800 million peasants, and on all trades and professions. The peasants should be encouraged to invest money and labor to develop the waste hillsides and floodland. We should permit labor, capital, and technical circulation and cooperation in the rural areas and support joint investment between timber-poor plains and hilly areas to raise forests and enjoy the benefits together. The people in forest regions should be encouraged to embark on the road of combining short- and long-term benefits with the former supporting the latter, and with both long-range planning and profit in the near future. Collectively owned forest areas should be permitted to engage in primary processing of forest and sideline products under guidance. They should be permitted to use their own timber, intermediate cuttings, timber cut from difficult mountainous areas [kun shan cai 0938 1472 2624], small-diameter logs, and their semifinished products to trade for grain and goods from other places, or to have these products sold by others on a commission basis to enliven the economy and support the forests with forest products. It is necessary to actively help the peasants smooth circulation channels and find a way out for their intermediate cuttings, small-diameter logs, and timber cut from difficult mountainous areas, and not to control them too rigidly. The existing central and local afforestation funds should be well managed and put to good use so that they can produce all the results they are expected to produce. The afforestation funds set aside and controlled by the coal, paper-making, railway, transport, state farm and land reclamation, hydroelectric, urban construction, and other departments according to regulations are special funds and must be used for the specific purposes. The practice of unconditionally aiding old liberated areas,

minority nationality regions, border regions, and destitute areas should be changed. We should provide them with work as a form of relief which links economic assistance with the efforts to plant trees and grass and develop production. A "China greenery foundation" will be set up to satisfy the demand of people at home and abroad who are concerned about China's greenery projects and are willing to give donations.

#### 10. Firmly Strengthen the Leadership Over the Greening Work

There are many favorable conditions enabling us to make the motherland green; however, our responsibilities are heavy and the task is very difficult. It will be hard for us to accomplish it if we do not make great efforts. The key to the success of our greenery projects lies in great determination, correct policy, and effective measures. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council reiterate that the responsibility for planting trees and grass and making the motherland green should be placed on the shoulders of the leading cadres of party committees, governments, and all other organizations at all levels. From now on, the principal leading cadres to party, government, and Army organizations at all levels should take the lead in planting trees and grass. They should seriously do it several times a year in accordance with the state plan, firmly solve relevant problems, ensure good quality of the greening work, and fulfill or overfulfill the greening task of their respective locality and organization. The greening task should be routine work and an important item for evaluating cadres.

Greening committees at all levels should exercise unified leadership over local greening work; guide, coordinate, supervise, and inspect the greening work of various trades and professions; constantly sum up experience; and effectively promote the work. The principal leading cadres of party, government, and army organizations in all localities should take a personal interest in and support the work of the greening committees. The journalist and propaganda departments should step up the publicity and reportage on the motherland's greenery projects. The forestry, agricultural, animal husbandry, urban construction, water conservancy, and scientific research departments at all levels should strive to serve as good advisors and do the greening work well.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council call on party committees and people's governments at all levels to attach great importance to the greening work and mobilize further the people of all nationalities to advance despite difficulties, make unremitting efforts, and struggle to accelerate the greening of our great socialist motherland and to improve the appearance of mountains and rivers as soon as possible.

CSO: 4007/95

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NEW AFFORESTATION DRIVE

HK060536 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial" A Mobilization Order To Create a New Situation in Afforestation"]

[Text] As now is best season of the year for afforestation, the CPC Central Committee and State Council published the "Directives on Developing the Movement To Make the Motherland Green in a Thorough-going and Down-to-earth Way." This document further clearly expounds, on the basis of summing up the experiences gained in the mass movement of making our motherland green in the past few years, on the great significance of this campaign and put forth the fighting goal for our country's afforestation undertaking by the end of this century and formulates the major principles and policies that must be implemented in achieving this goal. This is an important document on the afforestation undertaking that our party and state has issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and it constitutes a mobilization order to the people of all nationalities throughout our country on opening up an all-round new prospect for our afforestation undertaking. The leading organizations at all levels of our party, government, and army, our forestry departments, and other relevant departments and all our mass organs should promptly organize the study of this document and conduct widespread propaganda on it in order to make the 10 directives in this central document known and deeply understood by everybody and quickly bring about a new upsurge in this afforestation campaign.

In order to implement the directives of the CPC Central Committee, we have quite a lot of work to do. The most important task is that our cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, should deeply understand the essential spirit of these directives, fully realize the importance and urgency in the task of making our motherland green, and the necessity and correctness of the policy on continuing to relax our forestry policies. In short, we should both improve our foresight and relax our policies. On these two principles, we must first unify our thoughts by means of the CPC Central Committee directives and then unify our actions.

It is impossible to satisfactorily carry out the afforestation campaign if we lack foresight, are shortsighted, or do not understand the far-reaching significance of the afforestation undertaking. Making our country green is an important guarantee for the realization of the 12th CPC National Congress goal of quadrupling our [word indistinct] industrial and agricultural output

value by the end of this century. If we fail to create a fine environment on the basis of the work of covering our land with vegetation, it will be impossible for our agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery to develop continuously. This will be seriously detrimental to the development of other undertakings of our socialist construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood and will make it difficult for us to realize the goal of "quadrupling." From a long-term point of view, making our country green is a task concerning our long-term struggle to improve our land and make us happy and prosperous. We must sum up our historical experiences, deepen our understanding of the CPC Central Committee directives, heighten our awareness, and improve our foresight.

Our correct policies play a decisive role in mobilizing the masses of people to make our motherland green. In order to recover and develop our forestry, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government have formulated a series of principles and policies which have brought about very good results. The problem is that at present some areas and departments fail to give a free hand in relaxing our policies that should have been relaxed or to implement the policies which they have relaxed. The reason for this is that they still fail to break the fetters of some outdated thoughts and are influenced by some "leftist" ideas. Some of our comrades do not fear letting our mountains lie barren and our people suffer from poverty; but it is dreadful for them to let our mountains become green and our people become rich and they worry about doing this. In the final analysis, the criterion for rights and wrongs is not whether an action is favorable to afforestation or facilitates making our country and people rich. They proceed from certain rigid concepts in their minds and first inquire into whether it is of a "capitalist" or a "socialist" nature before they take any action for fear that they may facilitate the development of "capitalism." This mentality hinders the vigorous development of the afforestation undertaking. The CPC Central Committee directives once more stress the necessity of further relaxing our policies and point out: "Experiments of all kinds of measures and practices that are favorable to speeding up afforestation should be allowed and all experiences that have been proved to be effective should be summed up and popularized." The CPC Central Committee also makes a series of new regulations that are favorable to continuing to mobilize the masses of people to undertake afforestation, including the regulations on making our barren mountains and sands green, establishing and perfecting the forestry production responsibility system, and vigorously supporting the development of households specialized in forestry. These policies and regulations make the afforestation undertaking more closely linked with the economic interests of the laborers. They are all of the same bases and goals, namely, to facilitate the quickening of the development of afforestation and making the country and people rich. We must deeply understand the bases and essential spirit of these policies and regulations of the CPC Central Committee, unify our thoughts, make brave explorations, and have the courage to open up new prospects for our afforestation.

Making our motherland green is a major issue for the entire party and the people all over our country. The CPC Central Committee and State Council reiterated that it would make the party and government leaders at all levels responsible for this work. This shows the party's and people's confidence in



and expectation of these leaders. The leading cadres at all levels should resolutely all make up their minds, correctly implement the policies, adopt vigorous measures, take the lead in planting grass and trees, and strive to fulfill the afforestation tasks. At present, they should rapidly launch an enthusiastic campaign to publicize and implement the CPC Central Committee directives and thus implement the 10 directives one by one and effectively promote the development of the afforestation activities this spring.

Making our motherland green is the responsibility of everybody. Every citizen of our socialist motherland must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and with great enthusiasm plunge into the great cause of making our motherland green. All our CPC and CYL members, cadres, and masses of people who love our motherland and have the aspiration to revitalize China, let us take more satisfactory actions, forge ahead even though we are aware of the difficulties ahead, make steadfast efforts, make good use of the opportunity brought about by the issuance of the CPC Central Committee directives, and with their hard labor greet another spring for the motherland's afforestation undertaking.

CSO: 4007/95

# RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES NATIONAL LAND PLANNING

HK151113 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Lu Kebai [0712 0344 4101]: "The Tasks and Nature of National Land Planning"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the state have switched the focal point of their work to socialist modernization focusing on economic construction. Inevitably, what follows next is the large-scale development of land across the country. But the first step of national land development is to do well in land planning. This is because the development, utilization, and administration, and the protection of land will be carried out blindly without a strategic, overall, practical, and feasible plan for developing the land across the country. Therefore, the work of national land planning should be included in the agenda of the state.

## Why Must We Engage in National Land Planning

National land, namely national resources, means every utilizable material resource that falls within the sovereignty of the state. And national land planning means the work of planning for tapping, utilizing, and administering, and protecting the national resources.

## Why must we engage in national land planning?

First, national land planning provides the scientific basis for the construction arrangement of the long-term national economic and social development plan. Over the past 30-odd years, our country has drawn up six 5-year plans, which are all medium-term plans, and still has not drawn up any long-term national economic and social development plan (or program). In the past, there were some major construction projects in every 5-year plan, which were closely related to the long-term goal in nature. However, all of them were examined and approved individually. It is a major shortcoming that right up to now, we have had no unified planning for comprehensive development goals for various fields.

The present situation is now totally different. With the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the turn of

the century being fixed, every province, city, and autonomous region, as well as every trade and department have started drawing up their construction plans. Therefore, the issue of strategic arrangement has been included in the agenda. Proceeding from macroeconomic results, it is impossible that constructions can be made to spring up all across the country and that all places can advance simultaneously. We must decide on which areas should be developed first and which should be developed later, on what the main aim of development is in each area, and on what kind of natural resources should be tapped first and what kind of natural resources should be tapped later. In connection with the strategic goal (or long-term tentative idea) of national economic and social development, we must draw up a plan which will give play to local advantages while keeping in line with practical construction arrangements. After that, all professions and trades should arrange their construction projects around this plan. Only thus can the construction plans dovetail and coordinate with each other. If we can work out such a construction arrangement plan, it will become the main basis for drawing up a 5-year national economic and social development plan.

Second, we must conform to the needs of systematically switching the focal point of national land development. An outstanding characteristic of our national land development is the extreme unevenness of development between the coastal areas and the inland areas. If we divide our land into two parts, eastern and western, by drawing a straight line from Heihe City in Heilongjiang Province to Tengchong County in Yunnan Province, the areas of the two sections of land are basically equal. However, in population, grain output, and industrial and agricultural output value, the eastern part accounts for more than 90 percent; whereas the western part accounts for less than 10 percent. Judging from resources, the western part has abundant and great advantages in natural resources, such as coal, hydroelectric power, and forests. Therefore, the focal point of developing our national land should be a systematic shift from the coastal areas to the inland areas.

Principal leading comrades of the State Council have clearly stated on the issue at a forum: Cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, and Dalian should gradually establish and develop knowledge and technologically intensive industries, and gradually enlarge their scale. This is because these cities lack natural resources and sources of energy but have a better foundation in transportation, port facilities, and technology, as well as having a better capacity for importing and assimilating foreign advanced technology. In connection with the strategic arrangement of our industry, those capital intensive industries such as the steel industry, the heavy chemical industry, and the heavy machinery building industry, should be gradually concentrated in the central and western areas, where the raw materials production areas are located. Also, the coastal areas should not engage in industries which consume large amounts of natural resources but should develop knowledge and technology intensive industries.

Third, we should draw useful lessons from the experience of other countries. Since the end of World War II, the Japanese economy has been developing rapidly. Its construction experience is that it attaches great importance to the

systematic development of national land. In the 15 years from 1962 to 1977, Japan has worked out three national comprehensive development plans. The plans gave play to the advantages of the island country while overcoming the shortcoming of having limited land; focused on the rearrangement of industry; readjusted the regional structure of economy; and readjusted the "overpopulated" and "underpopulated" situation in population distribution. The country changed the situation of having the economy overconcentrated in the Pacific coastal area by deploying the new and large industrial bases to northeastern and southwestern Japan, and linking the enterprises up with the central management organizations in the big cities by the Shinkansen railway, highways, and the communications network. In the third national comprehensive development plan, Japan also pointed out its aim of eliminating the difference in living conditions between large cities and backward regions, so that various constructions would be started in villages and towns. At present, the Japanese population movement trend of people concentrating in cities has already been eased.

In short, the reason we must do well in national land planning is, proceeding from the realities, to determine the development orientation and industrial, agricultural, and transportation arrangement of different places, as well as the setup of towns and townships in socialist construction, by systematically acting in accordance with the conditions of resources deposits and geographic locations of different places. This is a major strategic issue. This is because whether or not the important resources of the state are rationally tapped, whether the productive forces are rationally distributed, and whether the transportation network is rationally arranged are decisive factors in determining the rationality of the macroeconomy.

#### The Tasks and Content of Regional Planning of the National Land

Generally speaking, there are two types of national land planning. One of them is the regional planning of the national land, such as the development plan for energy resources and heavy chemical industrial bases in Shanxi; and the other type is the special planning of the national land, such as the national hydroelectric power development plan and the development and harnessing plans for major rivers. The regional planning of the national land is the main form as well as the most usual type of national land planning.

Summarizing the experience of various experimental places, the main tasks and content of regional planning of the national land are briefly listed as follows:

First, in connection with the requirements of resources, population, environmental condition, and national economic development, we should determine the local scale of the principal natural resources development as well as the development orientation of the economy. Our country is a large one in which natural resources are in good variety and abundance. On the basis of comprehensive assessment and projection of demands for resources, we should make decisions on which kinds of natural resources to tap first and which later in a particular region. In making regional plans, we should give priority to the development of natural resources, such as coal mining in Shanxi Province and hydroelectric power development in the Changjiang valley. Though some

regions are indeed rich in certain kinds of resource deposits, they do not have the conditions for large-scale development, judging from the possibilities for the present economic development of our country. Thus, they can only be regarded as reserve resources in regional planning.

Second, we should centralize the construction of major basic facilities, such as the arrangement of energy resources, water resources, and transportation. Domestic and foreign facts have shown that due to a high development level of industry, problems in basic facilities, such as energy resources, water resources, and transportation, are no longer soluble for a city or a trade. Instead, they must be solved by unified planning and unified arrangement in a particular region. We must set up a power network when engaging in electric power construction. But it is difficult to accomplish the task just by the efforts of a plant or a city. The situation is the same in constructing water resources, particularly the water supply work in some coastal cities such as Tianjin and Qingdao. In a period of 10 years, Tianjin City has three times eased the tense situation in water supply by "diverting water from the Huanghe" to the city. It has now completed the project of diverting water from the Luanhe to the city in the past 2 years, and has solved the water supply problem in the short term. Basic facilities, such as transportation and information, are the communications network among cities and between the urban and rural areas. As the task is so complicated, it simply cannot be tackled by a city or a trade but must be tackled under unified planning and unified arrangement.

Third, we should determine the rational arrangements of production, population, and towns and townships. Experience shows that it is impractical to grasp urban planning but neglect regional planning. This is because urban planning is work which only makes plans for an individual city. It has many limitations in the general rational arrangements of production, population, and towns and townships. As we attached no importance to regional planning in the past, "large and complete," "medium and complete," and "small but complete" cities were everywhere and few cities had their own characteristics. Distribution of labor among neighboring cities was not clear, and instances of duplicated construction were emerging one after another. Furthermore, cities were growing like snowballs, and population in large cities was overconcentrated.

One of the distinct features of our country is the 1 billion population, of which 80 percent are peasants. By the turn of the century, it is expected that the population will reach 1.2 billion, an increase of 200 million. According to the forecasts of departments in charge, the labor force in agriculture and the growing of industrial crops will have a surplus of 170 million people by the turn of the century. What is the rational way to arrange the newly increased 200 million population as well as the surplus 170 million people in the agricultural labor force? The key to the question lies in the creation of a setup of towns and townships which bear Chinese characteristics.

First of all, we must develop small towns and townships relatively greatly throughout the country, so as to make room for the great surplus labor force. In the wake of our country's rural economic development, agriculture will no longer need such a great labor force. Part of the force will inevitably be switched from growing of industrial crops to other industries, such as the



brigade- and commune-run industries, mining industry, building industry, transportation industry, breeding industry, commerce, and various service and maintenance industries. With the large and medium-sized cities being constantly readjusted in future, the preliminary processing procedures of some food industries and handicraft industries which use rural raw materials will inevitably be gradually transferred to small towns and townships. They are the social and economic foundations for a large-scale development of small towns and townships. As the investment for constructing public utilities in small towns and townships mainly comes from brigade- and commune-run enterprises, this does not increase the burden of the state. Also, the small towns and townships can attract more people to settle in with their quiet environments of relatively low living costs. Thus, the small towns and townships will have great vitality.

In addition, we must appropriately develop medium-sized cities, and must give play to the advantages and characteristics of medium-sized cities.

Furthermore, we must strictly control the development of large cities. Under the prerequisite of strictly controlling the scale of cities, we must rationally readjust the economic structure of each large city, so as to give play to their own advantages and gradually accelerate the pace of modernization.

Fourth, we should tackle the environmental issue in a comprehensive way. When tackling the environmental issue in the regional planning of the national land, we should also include the prevention of natural calamities, such as those caused by floods, windstorms, and desertification, as well as the treatment of the industrial and domestic "three wastes."

The ecological environment has its specific rules of development, which must by no means be arbitrarily damaged by mankind. Otherwise, it will develop in a vicious circle extremely unfavorable to the existence of mankind. We should remold the primitive natural ecological environment, as it contains some factors which are also unfavorable to the existence of mankind. One of the tasks of regional planning is to do well in environmental protection and environmental realignment.

In other words, national land planning is very important work, and we must conscientiously carry it out. At present, we should formulate the regional planning and special planning of the national land, which play a guiding role in the arrangement of construction arrangement, with the concerted efforts of various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, and of the departments concerned. In particular, we should act in connection with the drawing up of the "Seventh Five-Year" Plan as well as with the in-depth investigation of what is envisaged for the next 10 years.

CSO: 4007/95

AGRICULTURAL BANK TO FINANCE MORE RURAL INDUSTRY

OW251052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Zhengzhou, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—More funds will be channelled into rural industries for processing agricultural and sideline produce and for the food, animal feed, building materials and energy industries, according to the Agricultural Bank of China.

Efforts will be made to improve the economic effectiveness of the loans and better the economic results of the rural industries, the bank officials said.

The development of rural enterprises, which is regarded as providing a quick way for the peasants to get better off, is receiving priority in rural development in China.

The agricultural bank has decided to help local departments to map out development programs and help arrange for the supply of energy, materials and shipment. It will support actively the cooperative undertakings both between collectives and between collectives and the state. The loans may also be extended to enterprises set up by peasants and trans-regional cooperative enterprises.

In supporting new enterprises, bank officials said, emphasis will be on the adoption of new technology and processes. As to old enterprises producing low quality goods with high energy and material consumption, the bank will help them shift to other products or transform their technological processes. It will also extend loans to help rural enterprises in their pollution control efforts.

The Agricultural Bank of China and the rural credit cooperatives provided 67.7 billion yuan of loans to rural enterprises between 1979 and 1983, averaging 13.5 billion yuan annually.

CSO: 4020/89

GUIDELINES FOR RURAL SCIENCE WORK PROMULGATED

OW090945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--The China Association for Science and Technology has issued five guidelines for popular science work in the countryside this year, according to a national conference on rural popular science, which closed here yesterday.

The guidelines are:

--Expand study groups on agro-techniques and spread those needed by the peasants;

--Run courses to train scientific workers and raise the educational level of peasants, especially members of the grassroots popular science associations and young peasants;

--Provide technical services to develop rural commodity production, including scientific and economic information to specialized production households;

--Propose how to develop industry in rural townships and offer advice on technological advances and improved management of enterprises; and

--Spread good experience.

The China Association for Science and Technology urged popular science associations at various levels to serve the needs of peasants and do more to encourage commodity production in the rural areas.

CSO: 4020/89



RURAL RESEARCH CENTER URGES AID FOR AGRICULTURE

OW061311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--China's economic departments should boost rural commodity production to meet the needs of the country's 800 million peasants, according to economists attending the third council meeting of the China Rural Development Research Center.

The meeting, which has just closed here, said industrial departments must try to produce more better and less expansive goods for agricultural use: priority should be given to transport of farm and sideline products and industrial goods for agricultural use, the economists added.

All state enterprises and organizations in the countryside should provide services to local peasants, they said.

"Commercial departments should ensure supplies of agricultural capital goods and marketing of farm and sideline products by restructuring the circulation system and improving management," the meeting said.

Full scope should be given to integrated enterprises engaged in agriculture, industry and commerce, and rural warehouses and industrial enterprises. Peasant families specializing in various lines of production should be encouraged to enter commerce, transport and service trades, the economists said.

Old regulations not suited to rural commodity production should be revised and new regulations formulated, they added.

The economists called for the establishment of a service system which combines education, scientific research, agrotechnology and agricultural production.

Under this system, they said, peasants will be trained, provided with economic information and technical services, hand helped to improve management and spread agrotechnology.

The economists suggested that colleges and universities and research institutes provide necessary management guidance and undertake technology and product development.

Some research institutes and colleges should set up regional educational, research and production organizations on the loess highlands, Hainan island and saline-alkali areas in north China. These should include agrotechnology stations, veterinary stations, forestry, livestock and fishery farms, agricultural science societies, and science and technology associations.

The China Rural Development Research Center will select ten localities to carry out surveys on new measures for expanding agricultural production, the economists said.

CSO: 4020/89

# CONSTRUCTION BANK CALLS FOR WOOL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OW021419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 27 Feb 84

[XINHUA reporter Chen Naijin's Work Study: "Improve the Breed of Sheep and Readjust the Policy--Comrades From the Construction Bank Propose Great Development of Chinese-produced Wool Resources"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The Investment Institute of the People's Construction Bank of China recently conducted an investigation in Qinghai, Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, and six other major wool-producing areas. They propose that China attach great importance to raising sheep in a scientific way, attend to the improvement in breeding, and readjust the related economic policy at the same time, to stop the annual increase in imported wool.

According to investigations, China's annual sheep wool output is 400 million jin, ranking next to Australia, the Soviet Union, and New Zealand, and fourth on the world list. China's yearly cashmere output is more than 7 million jin, ranking first on the world list. However, China's present wool production is still a far cry from meeting the needs in the development of the wool textile industry. As a result, China is increasing the import of wool year after year. Before 1979, China annually imported about 10,000 tons of wool; in 1983, China imported over 80,000 tons of wool, which constituted more than half the wool consumption in the wool textile industry.

Comrades of the Construction Bank point out: To greatly develop wool production, our first current task is to speed up the improvement of the breed of sheep and raise, and disseminate, good and prolific new breeds. They also propose the readjustment of prices at which wool and cotton are procured. In 1982, China's average wool procurement price was only 10 percent higher than that of ginned cotton; yet, on the international market, the wool price was generally 200 percent higher than cotton. Sheep wool is high-quality protein fiber; its value is far greater than that of vegetable cotton fiber; on the market, woollen products are also sold at much higher prices than cotton products. Therefore, a low wool procurement price is not favorable to the development of wool production, nor does it conform to the law of value. We should appropriately readjust the wool procurement price.

## BRIEFS

WANG RENZHONG ADDRESSES AFFORESTATION MEETING--According to reporters in the JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO [ECONOMICS WEEKLY] and this station, on 28 March, the Federation of Economic Societies and the Forestry Economics Society jointly invited specialists, scholars and responsible persons of departments concerned to a meeting to suggest ways and means to accelerate the motherland's afforestation, and promote the forestry industry. Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and concurrently chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. The specialists and scholars held that, in the past few years, the afforestation program in our country has gained new vitality. Development, however, is still very uneven. They called for forestry to follow the example of agriculture in energetically promoting the system of contracted responsibility, contract the barren hills and sandy wasteland out to households, and bring into play the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants to plant and protect trees. At the same time, attention should be paid to science in afforestation, selecting tree seeds according to local climatic and soil conditions, and increasing the survival rate of trees planted. [Text] [OW290345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 28 Mar 84]

DELEGATION TO NETHERLANDS--Beijing, 17 March (XINHUA)--An agricultural delegation led by Xiang Zhongyang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, left here today for the Netherlands. The five-member delegation will attend a meeting of Sino-Dutch agricultural work groups and discuss bilateral cooperation projects. [Texts] [OW171514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 17 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/91

## TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

### PEASANTS ENCOURAGED TO CONTRACT FOR TREE PLANTING

OW121323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Encouragement is being given to rural households contracting with their collectives or local governments to plant trees on barren hills and other wasteland, a new policy designed to speed China's afforestation.

In Yulin Prefecture, Shaanxi Province, households contracting for tree planting on larger areas have priority in getting saplings, funds, fertilizers and technical guidance. In the past three years, 440,000 rural households there have contracted for planting trees and grass on 426,000 hectares of sandy waste, barren hills and mountain slopes.

In Yulin, as elsewhere throughout China, trees and grass belong to whoever plants them and are inheritable.

China has 100 million hectares of barren hills and mountain slopes suitable for tree planting. Chinese leaders have come to realize that the strategic task of covering the country with greenery cannot be achieved unless the peasants are fully involved.

By February 20, rural households in Anhui Province had contracted with local governments or their own collectives to plant trees on 110,000 hectares, or 83 percent of the total area planned to be afforested this year.

The contractors may receive government subsidies and loans during the contractual period, which lasts from three to 15 years.

The Shandong provincial government has decided that all or the bulk of barren hills, mountain slopes and wasteland belonging to rural collectives be allocated to their members. Workers and technicians in forestry and other departments may, of their own accord, work full time afforesting barren hills and flood land in their native places.

The Hangzhou municipal committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided not to limit the allocations of barren hills and wasteland to peasants for tree planting. It plans to start 10,000 family forestry farms, so that in three to five years all the barren hills on its outskirts--more than 133,000 hectares--will be covered with green.

Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang has said that contracting for individuals to plant trees is a "very good way of greening China." In saying so, he based himself on the experience of a Beijing forestry worker, who has contracted with a state forestry farm for tree planting on 100 hectares.

A Zhejiang peasant has signed a 15-year contract with the government of his native township for planting trees on 340 hectares.

Liu Hongjie in Dongyang County will retain whatever is left of the profit after turning over to the township government 116,000 yuan during the contractual period. He has the help of a forestry engineer in Jinhua Prefecture and has, in addition, received 130,000 fast growing saplings from a nearby state forestry farm.

Contractors are permitted to organize teams of workers to help with reclamation and tree planting.

CSO: 4020/89

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS FUND AGROTECHNICAL GROWTH

OW201127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese financial departments appropriated 4.1 billion yuan (about two billion U.S. dollars) to fund research and development of agrotechniques between 1979 and 1983, according to a report in today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

The amount earmarked for this purpose in 1983 alone was about one billion yuan, 68 percent more than in 1978, the report says.

The funds were mainly used to develop and popularize fine strains of seeds, support agricultural units signing technical contracts with peasant households to provide technical service and train agrotechnicians.

Hunan Province in central China spent 60 million yuan on the breeding and popularization of non-glutinous crossbred rice. The strains were sown on 6.6 million hectares throughout the country in 1983, raising yields by 5 million tons.

Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Beijing and Tianjin provided 15 million yuan for technical contract projects. Fields worked under technical contract by agrotechnicians generally yielded 20 percent to 30 percent more than non-contracted fields.

Over the five years between 1979 and 1983, agricultural departments trained 6.74 million agricultural cadres and trained or retrained 70 million peasants agrotechnicians.

CSO: 4020/89

BRIEFS

MILK SHORTAGE CURBED--Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--China has set up 144 centers to breed dairy oxen in an effort to help alleviate milk shortages in the country, according to today's ECONOMIC INFORMATION. The county-based centers in 22 provinces and autonomous regions can now breed over one million oxen a year. The newly bred animals are of better varieties giving higher milk output. The Chinese people's demand for milk has surged over the last few years as their living standards improved. In 1978, the government decided to launch the dairy oxen breeding program to help meet the growing requirement. There are 70 million oxen and buffaloes in China. Most of them are draught animals. Some 2.6 million draught oxen and 140,000 buffaloes have been turned to daily production. [Text] [OW061431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 6 Mar 84]

AFFORESTATION WITH FOREIGN FUNDS--Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--A 60-hectare "friendship" forest will be built on the northwestern outskirts of the Chinese capital in accordance with a decision announced by the Beijing Municipal Government here today. Its afforestation is expected to start at the end of this month. The forest will cover a tract of abandoned riverbeds located in the vicinity of tombs of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and be planted with ornamental trees both from China and abroad. It is funded mainly by foreigners, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Professor Yuan Xiaoyuan, a U.S. citizen of Chinese origin and a former member of the Kuomintang National Assembly, put forward a proposal to build such a forest last year, and Mayor Chen Xitong expressed appreciation for it while meeting her recently. Similar proposals were raised by other foreign friends since a mass afforestation campaign started in China in 1981. [Text] [OW040825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 4 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/89



## STRATEGIC POLICY ON WHEAT PRODUCTION OUTLINED

Beijing NONGYE JISHU JINGJI [ECONOMICS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY]  
in Chinese No 12, 1983 p 15

[Article by Chen Zhexiang [7115 5074 7449]: "Economic Benefits of the Strategic Policy on 'Mainly Grasping Wheat Production'--Analysis of Results of Wheat Production in Anhui"]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th NPC, in order to further develop grain production, the Anhui provincial party committee and provincial government have put forth the strategic policy of "mainly grasping wheat production" in regions north of and along River Huai and in northern parts of Anhui, in accordance with the conditions of low yield per unit of wheat but great potential to survive natural calamities and to ensure harvests in our province. Since we have implemented the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output and a series of policies of "mainly grasping wheat production" in the past few years, we have reaped bumper harvests in successive years and attained economic results on all sides.

1. The unit yield and the total output have been rapidly increased. The average unit yield of wheat throughout Anhui was 215 jin in 1978, and the total output was 5.53 billion jin. In 1983, the unit yield was 380 jin, an increase of 76.7 percent over that of 1978, and the total output reached 11.43 billion jin, an increase of 5.85 billion jin or 104.8 percent over that of 1978. The successive average annual increase has been 15.4 percent since 1978. The acreage, unit yield and the total output of wheat in the past 6 years are listed below:

Year	Acreage (10,000 mu)	Unit yield (jin)	Total output (100 million jin)
1978	2,606.65	215	55.83
1979	2,925.43	266.6	78.00
1980	2,874.16	236.9	68.09
1981	2,857.5	305	87.10
1982	2,951.79	375	110.83
1983	3,007.8	360	114.38

The above chart shows that in the 5 years of carrying out the policy of "mainly grasping wheat production," with the exception of 1980 in which output was reduced because of natural disasters, the remaining 4 years had a large increase and rapid rate of growth in both unit yield and total output. A review of the 20 years from 1949 to 1969 shows that the total output during that period had been around 3 billion jin all along; in the 9 years from 1970 to 1978, the total output reached 5.58 billion jin, an increase of 1.85 billion jin over that of 1970 and 2.39 billion jin over 1951's. The absolute figure (5.85 billion jin) of increased output in total wheat yield in the past 5 years shows an increase of 144.97 percent over the 27 years before the third plenary session. This result is very encouraging.

2. The proportion of wheat and grain has constantly increased. In 1978, the total grain output in the whole province was 29.65 billion jin and the total output of summer grain and wheat was 5.58 billion jin, which accounted for 18.82 percent of the total grain output for the whole year. In 1982, the total wheat output increased to 11.08 billion jin, which accounted for 28.66 percent of the total grain output for that year. The proportion increased by 9.84 percent over the period of 5 years. The increase was even more rapid in regions north of River Huai. According to the statistics of 20 counties, the proportion of summer grain in the grain output of the whole year was 39.9 percent in 1978 and 59 percent in 1982.

3. The labor productivity rate has increased by a large margin. According to statistics, from 1976 to 1978 in the whole province, each farm worker produced 2,007.7 jin of grain on the average, of which wheat output was 314.9 jin, accounting for 15.68 percent. From 1979 to 1982, each farm worker produced 2,174.3 jin of grain on the average, 8.3 percent more than the previous 3 years. Of this total grain output, wheat output was 535.25 jin, accounting for 24.6 percent, and an increase of 69.97 percent over the previous 3 years. This shows that increased wheat output has played a major role in raising labor productivity.

4. Contribution to the state is constantly increased. In the past, the sale volume of wheat was small because of low yields per-unit and decreased total output. Before 1978, the amount of wheat procured per year was approximately 700 to 800 million jin, and this could not meet the demands of the province. In the cities, flour had to be rationed. In 1958, more than 500 million jin of wheat had to be transferred into the province to make up for the deficiency.

After the implementation of "mainly grasping wheat production," the actual quantity sold has been increased year by year. Over the past 5 years, the state has altogether purchased 12.12 billion jin, and the commodity rate has reached 34.35 percent. On the average, the annual procurement was 24.24 billion jin, which doubled the procurement of the years before 1978. Of the grain procured in the past, wheat accounted for 12.8 percent and sweet potatoes 24.56 percent. Over the past 4 years, the amount of wheat purchased increased 25.25 percent, whereas sweet potatoes dropped to 16.46 percent. By the end of August 1983, 32.12 billion jin had already been purchased, which was 4.2 times the amount purchased in 1978. In seven counties, the amount purchased exceeded 100 million jin. Chuxian Prefecture has procured 490 million jin, overfulfilling its quota by 29 percent. The amount handed over to the state per capita was 206 jin, and this has changed, in one fell swoop, the backward state of wheat production in the past.

5. People's livelihood was improved. In the past, wheat only accounted for approximately 20 percent of people's staple food in northern Anhui in the entire year, with sweet potatoes as the main staple food. Wheat production has increased over the past few years. The quality of people's food has improved accordingly. In 1978 the total wheat consumed per capita by the agricultural population in the province was 131.2 jin. In 1982, this was increased to 251.5 jin. In northern Anhui, each person had 435.18 jin of wheat on the average. In many places, the wheat output for one season was sufficient for consumption for the whole year, and wheat had become people's staple grain.

"Mainly grasping wheat production" is an important strategic policy put forth by the provincial committee and provincial government for developing grain production. Regions north of and along River Huai and in northern Anhui have grasped wheat production as a strategic task by focusing on the policy of "mainly grasping wheat production," reforming the planting system and readjusting the layout of crops in a planned and methodical way so to improve gradually soil fertility and ecological conditions. The methods they used are:

1. Reduce the planting area for late sweet potato crops and change the late sown crop of sweet potatoes and wheat into rotation of soybeans and wheat. In Anhui, the wheat planting area per year was approximately 30 million mu. Of which, third grade seedlings took up from one-fourth to one-third in the past. Most were late wheat crops with low unit yield or no more than 100 jin. Some places rotated their late crops of sweet potatoes and wheat year after year. Consequently, the soil became thinner and poorer, the openings in the crop rotation were delayed every season, the unit yield decreased more and more and the passageways became narrower and narrower, thus forming a vicious cycle. In the past few years, the various regions have placed emphasis on "stabilizing planting areas, by focusing on unit yield, have fiercely strived to keep a balance by focusing on total output," have stopped growing or have grown fewer late crops of sweet potatoes and wheat, and have kept the stubble fields of late sweet potato crops for planting soybeans in spring, so to facilitate soybean and wheat planting in the coming years. According to statistics, the area for growing soybeans was 9 million mu in 1977 but reached 11.72 million mu in 1982, an increase of 2.72 million mu. The opening in the rotation of soybean and wheat crops was good, the crops were planted early, thereby speeding up the increase in the yield of wheat.

2. Change extensive cultivation with poor harvests to intensive cultivation with fine crops. In the past, many regions had unilaterally emphasized "expanding the area under cultivation and capturing total output." As a result, the output volume had not been great. Since extensive farming has changed into intensive farming with a focus on unit yield, wheat output has suddenly been increased. For example, each person had an average of 3 to 4 mu of land to cultivate in Wuyao Production Brigade in Hao County. In the past, because of extensive cultivation which resulted in poor harvests, the long-term per mu yield had only been around 100 jin for a long time. In recent years, labor has concentrated to plant well a mu of wheat per capita on the average with the remaining land being utilized for green manure or winter pumpkins. Only by rotating fertility to improve could the wheat cultivation area be once again appropriately expanded. The result was that in 1979, the per mu yield was increased to 600 jin, with an average output of 2,000 jin per capita; 1,000 jin was handed over to the state and this was commended by the State Council. Fengyang County followed suit by also changing extensive cultivation with poor harvest to intensive cultivation with fine crops, implementing the policy of "stabilizing planting areas, increasing unit yield, vigorously maintaining a balance and increasing the total output," and taking the road of "promoting grain production through oil-bearing crops." As a result, there has been a continual increase in output in recent years. In 1983, the county planted 65.1 mu of wheat with a unit yield of 559 jin and a total output of 364 million jin. Overnight, the county became the second highest yield county in the River Huai area.

3. Utilize winter fallow fields to grow wheat extensively, appropriately reduce the acreage of paddy field and implement the two season cropping of wheat and rice.

4. The implementation of "mainly grasping wheat production" gave impetus to the development of industrial crops.

(The work unit of the author:  
Agricultural Committee, Anhui Province)

9954

CSO: 4007/68

HU, DENG OTHERS PLANT TREES 'WITH MASSES'

OW121229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 12 Mar 84

["Party and State Leaders Plant Trees With Masses"--XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders planted trees this morning near the Ming tombs reservoir in the suburbs of Beijing.

On 9:30 hours this morning, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leaders arrived at the site by mini-bus. They and other officials planted 130 trees including Japanese flowering cherries, lilacs, pines and plum trees.

When Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong told Deng Xiaoping that the weather had been unusually dry while the southern part of the country had had abundant rain and snow fall, Deng said: "Well, since the weather does not help us, we will rely on ourselves." His words brought forth merry laughter among those present.

March 12 is China's tree-planting day.

Deng Xiaoping is an initiator of the nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive. A resolution to encourage the work was adopted at the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1981.

On the tree-planting day of 1982, Deng Xiaoping and members of his family planted trees in the western hills. Last year he, together with other party and state leaders, planted trees at the Ming tombs reservoir. Today he planted five Chinese pines and Japanese flowering cherries.

A decision was made by the party Central Committee and the State Council to raise China's tree cover to 20 percent of the country's territory by the end of this century as against 12 percent at present.

Also participating in today's tree-planting were Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu.

CSO: 4020/89

BEIJING

HU YAOBANG VISITS NEW BEIJING VILLAGE 12 MAR

OW121708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang today called for improved rural housing and increased attention to Beijing's economic development.

He made the remarks during a visit to the Caihe production brigade, a new peasant village in Changping County on the capital's northern outskirts.

The village, one of 35 built recently around Beijing, has 408 households. More than 60 two-story homes have already been completed there, with 150 more to be finished by October.

Accompanied by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, and Mayor Chen Xitong, Hu visited peasants homes and urged further improvements in the quality of rural housing. More attention should be paid to heating and cooling peasants' houses, he added.

Hu also urged the municipal leaders to be fully aware of factors favorable to the capital's economic development, including its increased intake and use of foreign exchange, rising overseas investment and the possibilities of running more undertakings with local funds following improvements in Beijing's living standards.

The key to Beijing's development was the greater use of electric power in all fields of work, he said, adding that once the problem of energy resources has solved industry and agriculture would be able to meet their goal of quadrupling output by the end of the century.

He visited the village this morning after planting trees at the Ming tombs reservoir with other party and state leaders.

Mayor Chen Xitong told Hu Yaobang that 25 percent of the cost of building the new houses is covered by the production brigade while the rest is to be paid by the peasants in three years. But 85 percent of the peasants families have paid up the cost in the first year.

CSO: 4020/89



BEIJING

# NETWORK PROTECTS BEIJING FROM EARTHQUAKES

OW091527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--An observation network has been established to help protect Beijing against earthquakes, according to Wednesday's Beijing evening news.

The network, consisting of a seismological data recording and processing center and over 30 observation stations, provides information for the design and reinforcing of buildings.

The networks seismologists have collected and evaluated nearly 1,000 records on strong earthquakes which have occurred in China and abroad.

The stations have seismographs installed on land, buildings and dams working round-the-clock to amass reliable data on surface movements and their effects on structures.

The research will improve protection of the city's ancient buildings, some of which were damaged in the strong earthquake which hit north China in 1976 killing an estimated 242,000 people.

The research project was undertaken by the Institute of Anti-seismic Engineering of the Building Research Institute of China.

CSO: 4020/89

BEIJING

#### SUPPLY COOPERATIVES EXPAND BUSINESS SCOPE

OW071234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--About 32,000 households, or 3.2 percent of Beijing's suburban population, are now running "joint ventures" with local supply and marketing cooperatives to promote rural commodity production.

A new type of cooperation appearing in the Chinese countryside. [as received] The ventures cover such fields as production, agrotechnology and purchasing and marketing. The peasants provide land, labor and other means of production, while the cooperatives offer funds, market information, technical guidance, seeds and breeding stock, and are also responsible for product sales.

Projects now under way include growing fruit, peanuts, mushrooms and medicinal herbs, raising chickens and rabbits, keeping bees and processing wooden articles.

The supply and marketing cooperatives, formed in the 1950s, are peasant commercial organizations linked in a system on shops funded and managed by their members in towns and villages. The first "joint ventures" were initiated at the beginning of 1983.

The Lixian supply and marketing cooperative on Beijing's southern outskirts signed a mushroom production and marketing contract with 100 local households last year. The peasants gathered 15 tons of mushrooms, earning 18,000 yuan. The cooperative took eight percent of the venture's income as a service charge.

"Joint operation has drawn closer ties between cooperatives and peasants," said Ouyang Dou, director of the Beijing municipal federation of supply and marketing cooperatives. "The practice has not only opened up a new road to prosperity for peasants, but also accumulated experience for transforming the cooperatives into centers providing diversified services."

The services could deal with market information, farm produce processing, storage, transportation, technical guidance and supply and marketing, he added.

CSO: 4020/89

# RURAL RESEARCH CENTER HOLDS COUNCIL MEETING

OW060536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The China Rural Development Research Center held its third council meeting in Beijing recently. The meeting examined last year's work and discussed the tasks and methods for future rural development research. According to the meeting, China's rural areas have developed commodity economy so rapidly that their practice is ahead of theoretical studies, causing many new circumstances and new problems. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct comprehensive research on rural development, sum up new experience and solve new problems constantly, enhance further the new situation of the countryside and accomplish the splendid goal put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Du Runsheng, director of the China Rural Development Research Center, presided over the meeting. Some 150 persons attended the meeting. They included the council members of the center residing in Beijing, members of the appraisal committee and researchers of the center, responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the State Council, and many senior persons and experts who are concerned about rural development and doing rural economic research. Cheng Hansheng, Xue Muqiao, Tong Dalin, Jiang Junchen, Xu Dixin, Yu Guangyuan, Huang Bingwei, Lin Hujia, Lu Liangshu, Lin Xizin and Wu Xiang successively spoke at the meeting. Comrade Qian Xuesen made a written statement.

The meeting made three proposals to the departments concerned:

1. Cities should energetically strengthen their support to rural areas, industry should support agriculture, and all trades and professions should support the peasants in order to link urban and rural areas closely and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance.

The needs of the 800 million peasants in production and livelihood over the vast countryside are the major part of the demand in China's society. All economic sectors should truly cater to the needs of the rural areas, agriculture and the 800 million peasants.

2. In order to introduce science and technology to the countryside, it is necessary to establish a new system in which the popularization of agricultural education and scientific research is linked to production.

3. The practice of investigation and study should be vigorously promoted.

The council meeting of the China Rural Development Research Center urged all enthusiastic experts and scholars and other persons concerned to suggest ways and means for rural development research and work hard together to enhance the excellent situation, build modern socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics and realize the magnificent program put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4007/95

BEIJING

BRIEFS

NEW PEASANTS MAGAZINE PUBLICATION--Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--INFORMATION FOR TRADES IN CHINA'S VILLAGES AND TOWNS, a serial magazine for Chinese peasants, began publication here today. The first of its kind in China, the magazine is run by the China Rural Development Research Center and the China Society for Restructuring the Economic System. It will publish a series of special issues on such things as chicken raising, rice production and mushroom growing to provide information to the households engaged in these trades. [Text]  
[OW101643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 10 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/89

## LEADERS PLANT TREES IN LANZHOU 12 MAR

HK130311 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today is arbor day. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province and city and workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, PLA fighters, and youths and juveniles in the Lanzhou area vigorously plunged into the drive to plant trees and grass and eliminate poverty and make the people rich.

Comrade Chen Guangyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, governor, and chairman of the provincial greening committee, dug holes in the ground and told reporters: [Begin recording] Planting trees and greening the motherland is the great call of the Central Committee. This task is even more arduous and great in Gansu. In particular, when General Secretary Hu visited Gansu last year, he put forward the great call for planting grass and trees to eliminate poverty and make the people rich. Since then, all levels in the province have regarded planting grass and trees and greening Gansu as a great strategic task. [End recording]

Also participating in today's obligatory tree-planting this year were Li Ziqi, Zheng Weishan, Tan Youlin, Liu Bing, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Shitai, Dong Zhanlin, Liu Jinghai, (Liu Guangfu), (Du Shaosan), Wei Youzhu, Wang Jintang, Wang Zhanchang, Ge Shiyang, Wang Yaohua, Wu Jian, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie, Wang Haishan, Liu Wenshan, (Zhou Yuechi), (Huang Zhengqing), (Lu Zhongliang), (Yan Shutang), (Wang Guorui), (Jiang Yuntai), and (Wang Daoyi), responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Lanzhou PLA units, the Central Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, government, military district, and CPPCC, and Lanzhou City.

CSO: 4007/95



## BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU COMMERCIAL CENTER--Guangzhou, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Construction of a 26-storey-high commercial center funded by local peasants began yesterday in downtown Guangzhou. The main building, covering 36,000 square meters, will have 490 hotel rooms for [No. indistinct] guests. Two wings will also house a general goods store, a restaurant, a post office, bar room, a bank, a book store, a photo studio, barber's shop and an underground parking lot. When completed in 1986, the center will be run by peasants from Lianxing Township, which invested 25 million yuan (about 12.5 million U.S. dollars) in the project. Lianxing is a vegetable-growing area inhabited by 2,300 peasant families. The township has also funded five restaurants and 53 enterprises producing spare parts for Guangzhou and processing materials supplied by businesses in Hong Kong and Macao. Last year the total income of the township reached 26.6 million yuan (about 13.3 million U.S. dollars), an average of 2,100 yuan per capita. [Text] [OW191936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 19 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/89

XINHUA DETAILS CHINA'S AGRICULTURAL NEWS

OW241018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 24 Mar 84

["Agricultural News in Brief"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 peasant households in mountainous Guizhou Province have set up a forestry company.

The company will contract to plant trees in barren hillsides and sell saplings to peasants.

This is the second similar company in the province. The first, a sapling production and marketing company, was established by 1,070 peasant households last year.

The State Council issued a directive earlier this month calling for support for peasant households specializing in afforestation and encouraging joint efforts to contract to plant trees for large tracts of barren hills and wasteland.

Peasants on the outskirts of Harbin, capital of northernmost Heilongjiang Province, have built a rural power grid, a joint project undertaken with the government. The grid has increased electricity supply by 60 percent in the city's rural area covering 66,000 hectares of farmland.

The project involved building seven power transmission lines and renovating outdated existing lines. Half of the total investment of 6.6 million yuan was contributed by the peasants.

Also in Harbin, a 67-year-old vegetable grower Han Xianjun and the families of his sons, daughters and nieces have constructed two vegetable hothouses covering 1,000 square meters with a joint investment of 40,000 yuan rmb.

They also sunk three wells for irrigation on 1.2 hectares of land.

The Han's family has become the biggest vegetable selling family in Harbin. In the first two months of use, the hothouses produced 24 tons of garlic shoots worth 30,000 yuan. Per hectare yield was twice that of other households.

CSO: 4020/89

# RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM FREES PEASANTS' TIME

OW160849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--The old way of life of the Chinese peasantry, consisting of a hoe in the field and a pillow at home, is now becoming a thing of the past. With more money and free time following the implementation of the responsibility system, they are turning to cultural activities.

In one single county, Shulu in Hebei Province, there are 2,500 amateur singers, actors, writers, painters, calligraphers and athletes.

The county has allocated 1.3 million yuan (about 650,000 U.S. dollars) to build a cinema, theaters and cultural centers with a total of 4,500 seats. The communes and production brigades raised 4.2 million yuan for a group of cultural centers and clubs. In addition, 120 households give family entertainments such as acrobatics, storytelling and film projection. Some of these households have set up libraries and photo and art studios. Three peasant families pooled their resources and bought a film projector, with which they show not only features but scientific and educational films according to the peasants' wishes.

Peasant Wang Junliang has had 500 paintings published in journals. Some have entered national art exhibitions in recent years. He is now a member of the National Artists Association.

Peasant Wang Hehe's short story "My Prospective Daughter-in-law" was highly commended by critics and has been translated for publication abroad.

The whole county has now 280 peasants' sparetime schools with a cumulative attendance of 160,000.

In Hunan Province there are over 2,000 peasant film projection teams. Some are run by single families, some by several families together. They were given professional training before obtaining licenses to show films. Ticket prices are reasonable, and they sometimes move from place to place to show new films.

Elderly peasants may have different tastes. In Xinhua County in Guangdong Province, home of many overseas Chinese, 36 peasants have formed a poetry society. Every Saturday afternoon and Sunday, they meet on the islet in the

local lotus pond, each bringing his or her latest poems. They recite and discuss rhyme schemes. Sixty-year-old Li Zhenpeng, a standing committee member of the society, said that educational standards in Pearl River delta were quite high but that it had been only after 1981 that they had had leisure for such activities. Now his society had built up correspondence with academic societies and noted poets in major cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Jiangmen and Foshan.

CSO: 4020/89

# PROVINCE ARRANGES AFFORESTATION WORK

HK260415 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Zhang Wenrui [1728 2429 3842]: "Provincial Afforestation Committee Holds Meeting To Arrange This Year's Work"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 March, the provincial afforestation committee held a meeting to sum up work in 1983 and set tasks for this year's afforestation. The meeting required various localities to convey and study the spirit of the "Directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on developing the drive of greening the motherland in depth and in a down-on-earth manner," while conscientiously implementing central document No 1, and further emancipate the mind and adopt flexible policies, further implement various measures, and strengthen leadership over forestry work, so as to develop afforestation in our province in a down-on-earth manner.

Li Feng, director of the provincial afforestation committee, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, and vice governor of this province, presided over the meeting. Du Jingyi, deputy director of the provincial afforestation committee and vice governor, and responsible comrades of the provincial forestry department, provincial military district political department, and other departments concerned attended the meeting and made speeches.

The meeting held that over the past year or so, gratifying achievements have been made in our province's afforestation. In the whole province, about 21.73 million people have taken part in the voluntary tree-planting activity, making up about 70 percent of the number of people who should take part in this activity, and the tasks of voluntarily planting 103.48 million trees, voluntarily growing more than 6,800 mu of saplings, extending more than 420,000 square meters' lawn, and growing 390,000 meters of hedges have been fulfilled. With the impetus of the voluntary tree-planting drive, various forestry production tasks have also been satisfactorily fulfilled. Last year, some 4.25 million mu of afforested area (including the afforested area sown aircraft) were established, some 354,000 mu of saplings were grown, 3.61 million mu of hillsides were closed to facilitate afforestation, 1.13 million mu of young plants were tended and brought up, and 2.52 billion jin of fruit and 2.02 million jin of silkworm cocoon were reaped. However, there were also some problems in last year's voluntary tree-planting drive. For example, the leaders in some localities did not attach due importance to this work and the

masses there were not fully mobilized; the supply of some saplings was not sufficient, the survival rate of those purchased from far away was low, and there were very few varieties of saplings; in some places, the work of forest management and protection lagged behind--they were "enthusiastic in planting, and relaxed after it." All these problems must be solved this year.

The meeting pointed out that in this year, it is necessary to emphasize that everyone should take part in the voluntary tree-planting drive to grow all kinds of trees, bushes, grass, and flowers. It is also necessary to regularize and systematize the management and protection of trees and forests and work out effective methods in this respect. Leaders at various levels must regard afforestation as an important work and do it well. They must work out plans, grow seedlings and saplings, and implement and perfect various responsibility systems. Trade unions, women's federations, the CYL organizations, and the provincial military district must also respectively mobilize the workers, women, youths and children, and the armymen and militiamen to take an active part in the tree-planting drive so as to improve our province's afforestation as soon as possible.

CSO: 4007/95



## STATE FARM INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE REPORTED UP 20 PERCENT

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] In 1983 the total value for Hebei state farm enterprise industrial output was over 170 million yuan, a 20 percent growth over the previous year, realizing a profit of over 26 million yuan, which was a 40 percent increase over the previous year. The number of enterprises operating at a deficit declined from 70 the previous year to 30, and the total deficit fell from 3.44 million yuan the previous year to 2.5 million yuan. They turned in over 11 million yuan in taxes. There was a cost reduction for 37 of 78 major products, or 47 percent. And there was an increase in quality for some products.

The foremost reason for the marked increase in economic benefits from state farm enterprises in 1983 was that they got a good handle on making up deficits and increasing surpluses for enterprises running at a deficit. At the beginning of last year, the state farm system for the entire province implemented a system whereby the enterprises operating at a loss had to assume responsibility for profits and losses. At the same time they sent cadres out to a few of the enterprises with the largest deficits to begin comprehensive reorganization, and carried out adjustment of the leading groups in the deficit enterprises. This greatly mobilized the production enthusiasm of the enterprises cadres, staff and workers. Take the Zhongjie State Farm as an example. In 1982, it had 11 industrial enterprises running at a deficit, with a total deficit of 850,000 yuan. By the end of 1983, all of these enterprises had made up their losses and even made a profit of 220,000 yuan. Secondly, they began a total reform of enterprises. They have already made adjustments or are just now making adjustments in 64 of the 87 state farm industrial enterprises directly managed by the province. And 19 have already been checked and accepted as having met the standards, with another 24 being checked now. Through readjustment, they have overcome the situation where leaders were weak, slack and lazy, enterprise management was chaotic, staff and workers were lacking in discipline, and production has now entered a new phase. Third is relying on technology to progress and beginning technological transformation. Beginning in 1982, state farm enterprises throughout the province gradually began to change from concentrating on analyzing, changing and transforming to concentrating on technological transformation which stresses promoting technological progress, and by the end of 1983 they had already finished 26 projects. Of these, 20 resulted

in new increases in economic benefits within the year. Lutai State Farm Fertilizer Plant was formerly one of the factories with the largest deficits in the entire province, with a deficit reaching over 700,000 yuan in the worst year. After initially halting production and undergoing transformation, they began renewed production in April of last year. Not only did they make up the deficits from over a long period, but annual profit reached 150,000 yuan. Fourth is getting a good handle on restructuring of the organization. The three province-run state farms of Zhongjie, Nandagang and Lutai carried out restructuring of their industrial management systems, changing the former purely administrative management to an industrial company that unites production, supply, marketing, authority, responsibility and profit. In 1983, the companies belonging to this trial company increased their profit 2,886,000 yuan over 1982, a growth of 78 percent and 38 percent more than the average level of growth for the entire province. They got a good hold on setting up and perfecting responsibility systems. With a foundation of having implemented economic responsibility systems in the 2 years of 1981 and 1982, last year state farms throughout the province took this a step further by promoting an economic responsibility system with the major form of management contracts, aimed at those units which still use the mistaken methods of egalitarianism and "everyone eating from the same rice bowl," imposing restrictions on those units which reward equally and "eat from the same rice bowl," implementing a strict responsibility system whereby enterprises operating at a loss have to be fully responsible for profits and losses, and mobilizing the production enthusiasm of the cadres, staff and workers of numerous enterprises.

12452

CSO: 4007/73

## BRIEFS

**SIDELINE PROCUREMENT UP**--There was considerable growth last year in Hebei's agricultural sideline production. There were fairly large harvests of cotton, fruit and other local sideline products, laying a material foundation for purchase work. Under the impetus of organizational readjustment, all levels of supply and marketing cooperatives in Hebei have concentrated on developing rural commercial products and extended the development of various preproduction, production and postproduction tasks, actively supplying various kinds of tasks, such as informed market estimates, technological leadership, financial support and supply of materials. There are now some 150,000 specialized and key households who are promoting the growth of production supported by the supply and marketing cooperatives. Supply and marketing cooperatives everywhere made every possible effort in their purchasing work to overcome the difficulties created by a sharp increase in cotton production and a shortage of personnel and facilities, and did a good job in their cotton-purchasing work. At the same time, they actively readjusted their purchasing methods for other agricultural sideline products and gave full play to their role as the representatives of commune members, signing and carrying out purchase contracts. They carried out purchasing down to the village and household [level], facilitating sales by masses to the state. They expanded the scope of varieties purchased, thus increasing the number of households engaged in hogs, fresh eggs, Chinese herbs and negotiated price grain oil, and by expanding the development of multiform, multilevel and multivarietal joint management, they expanded purchase, sales and processing of products, and increased peasant income. The net output value for joint management products was over 98 million yuan. According to statistics, in 1983 the net output value for agricultural sideline products purchased by Hebei's supply and marketing cooperative system was over 3.59 billion yuan, an increase of 72 percent over the previous year. Cotton purchases accounted for 1.43 billion yuan of this amount, doubling the amount for 1982, which had had the highest level in history. The net output value of other purchased agricultural sideline products grew 44 percent. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 2] 12452

**CITY, TOWN SAVINGS UP**--There was great growth in savings deposits for Hebei's cities and townships in 1983. By the end of December, the total savings deposits in Hebei's cities and towns had reached over 2.553 billion yuan, an increase of over 644 million yuan over the beginning of the year, an increase of more than 189 million yuan over the same period in 1982 and close to the

total growth in deposits for the 29 years between the foundation of the People's Republic and the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress. The features of last year's growth in Hebei's savings deposits are: 1. The extent of growth of total savings was greater than any other year in history. Every month the growth in total savings for the whole province remained above 40 million yuan, changing the past pattern that for holidays and days off, there was only a slight increase or a decrease. 2. There was a big change in the structure of savings deposits. The proportion of time deposits has continually grown larger. As a proportion of total savings deposits, the 3-, 5- and 8-year time deposits on record constituted 39 percent in 1981, 44 percent in 1982, and 45 percent in just the first three quarters of 1983. 3. There has been a large increase in rich households with large deposits. According to a survey by the Hetou Savings Bank of Fengnan County, in the first 4 months of last year there were 120 households with large deposits over 1,000 yuan, but there were only 12 households with over 3,000 yuan of funds or time deposits of over 5 years. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 2] 12452

CSO: 4007/73

## TIMELY PLANTING PREPARATION URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] On 13 January the provincial people's government issued an urgent notice asking all places to pay close attention to plowing preparation.

The notice said that at present there have already been some results in Heilongjiang's plowing preparation, but that the leadership strength in some areas is scattered, plowing preparation is not solid enough, production is progressing slowly and winter sideline production, too, is not developing evenly. This is all very bad for achieving an even greater agricultural harvest this year. In order to conscientiously turn this situation around, the notice demanded the following:

1. The central task of plowing preparation work is to continue in order to stabilize and perfect the responsibility system that ties pay to output. We must implement the "Circular of the CPC Central Committee Concerning 1984 Rural Work," revise and perfect 1984 responsibility contracts and thoroughly implement mechanized plowing contracts. In all cases where the contracted land is scattered and dispersed and not convenient for mechanized plowing, and where the masses request revision, we should get a firm hold of revision in accordance to the principle of "big stability and little revision," vigorously and completely implementing [revision] before the beginning of spring, while declaring, moreover, that there will be no change for 15 years so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses for nourishing the soil's fertility.
2. Strengthen measures for increasing production and do a good job on every item of preparatory work for spring plowing. At present we should stress doing well at collecting manure and building fertility, winter checks on farm machinery and technological training. We must arouse the masses, energetically collect and create farm family manure, do well in collecting and in bringing human excrement from the city to the countryside, and in speeding up the delivery of such manures. Concerned departments must carry out thoroughgoing surveys and research at the grassroots level, solve problems like funds and fuel for winter checks of farm machines, speed up the progress of checking and repair, and raise quality. They should adopt methods for training at different levels and do a good job with technological training work. Before spring, we should do key technological training at the county and commune level. We should stress guarding against spring drought, protecting spring planting and extending the area of paddy rice cultivation, and

do a good job with water conservation projects. We should do a general seed survey down to the brigade and household level, discovering problems through surveying amount, handling and sprouting ratio, and then solve the problem right there on the spot, thus assuring spring sowing needs.

3. There should be close coordination between agricultural, people's government, grain, agricultural administration and other concerned departments, in getting a firm hold on solving the practical problems of production and livelihood in disaster areas and for households which have had personal misfortune. Leading comrades at all levels should select a certain time to go and do a probing investigation of poverty and distress in the disaster area, help in arranging for their spring livelihood and solve the difficulties of plowing preparation. All relief funds sent down to the disaster area should be earmarked for that specific purpose only. And if they are put to another use or not handled properly, we must seek out those responsible and deal with them severely. We should aid the disaster areas and households that have had personal misfortune to do well with sideline production, facilitating and helping them to do well with production so as to help themselves through production skills, funding, purchasing, etc.

4. The people's government of every city and county should form two groups, one to get a firm hold on readjustment and restructuring and the other to get a firm hold on production and work. They should use the spirit of restructuring to get a firm hold on plowing preparation work. They should select a group of cadres to penetrate into the villages and arouse the masses. And starting with the present, launch a great discussion of work leading to riches and implementing concrete measures [to achieve this]. They should organize labor exchange, finance and trade and other related departments, to do preproduction tasks and to energetically support plowing preparation. They should reassure the minds and thoughts of grassroots level cadres and firmly put at ease the brigade and production brigade groups. For the masses requesting the implementation of joint brigades, we should uphold the principle of the "four permanents" of the original collective property of the production brigade, creditor's rights and debtor's liabilities, state purchase quotas and assigned purchases and contracts. Moreover, starting with beneficial plowing preparation, and going through informal discussion by the masses, finally quickly select leaders and promote both restructuring and plowing preparation.

12462

CSO: 4077/73



## BRIEFS

**SNOWFALL CAUSES WATERLOGGING**--According to the report of the provincial meteorological observation, affected by the Mongolian low-pressure air current, the central southern province, from 15 March to the small hours of 16 March, experienced another moderate and heavy snowfall ranging from 5 mm to 10 mm. It is forecasted that this low-pressure air mass will move slowly and still affect our province in the coming 2 days. Under its influence, most areas in our province will have another moderate and heavy snowfall estimated to range from 5 mm to 10 mm. These snowfalls will add soil moisture to the central and southern areas of the province and will be extremely conducive to wheat sowing. Owing to the excessive snowfall in the previous stage, coupled with the influence of the current snowfall, some localities in the eastern province experienced severe waterlogging. Measures should be adopted to drain waterlogged fields as soon as possible so as to ensure the smooth development of wheat sowing. [Text] [SK170407 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Mar 84]

**GRAIN, SOYBEAN GROWING**--Heilongjiang Province is taking various measures to support 10 key grain growing cities and counties. These 10 cities and counties have more than 22 million mu of cultivated area, accounting for about 20 percent of the province's total. This year, these 10 cities and counties plan to produce 9.4 billion jin of grain and soybean, amounting to about 30 percent of the province's total, and plan to hand over 4.3 billion jin of commodity grain to the state, amounting to about 40 percent of the provincial procurement task. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 84 SK]

**AFFORESTATION WORK**--According to a decision adopted on 12 March the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government with regard to commending the units' outstanding afforestation work, the province afforested some 5 million mu of land and raised some 900,000 mu of saplings in 1983. In the meantime, the survival rate of afforestation reached 87.1 percent, a record high. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 84 SK]

**SNOWFALL DAMAGE**--Snowstorms on 15 and 16 March held up highway and railway traffic in the western part of Heilongjiang Province. The section covered by the Qiqihar Railway Subbureau was hit by a 7-class strong wind and the snow in the section was 1 meter deep, which knocked out all power-operated railway switches. In Qiqihar City, major highway traffic was disrupted. In

Lindian County and Dorbod Mongolian Autonomous County, traffic was disrupted on some highways. In Daqing City, serious snow drifts blocked some roads. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Mar 84 SK]

WATERLOGGING PREVENTION--According to a recent weather report, the northern and eastern parts of Heilongjiang Province should guard against waterlogging during the spring farming period. Our eastern areas are estimated to have waterlogging while western areas suffer drought during wheat farming. Some 10 counties will suffer waterlogging. Therefore, these counties should attend to draining waterlogging and sowing wheat work at the end of March. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Mar 84 SK]

FARM-TRADE MARKET--According to recent statistics, a total of 450 million yuan worth of farm and sideline products were marketed across Heilongjiang Province in 1983, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year. The number of country fair trade sites developed to 819, an increase of 209 over the previous year. The variety of products put on the market increased to 240 or more, an increase of 80. In addition, a total of 6,300 households in the province were issued licences in 1983 to conduct long-distance transportation for hire, an increase of over 100 percent over the previous year. [Summary] [SK130142 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 1]

MACHINES IMPORTED TO RECLAIM LAND--Harbin, 14 March (XINHUA)--Six foreign companies are providing tractors, harvesting combines and construction machines to China's northernmost Heilongjiang Province to help reclaim wasteland. Officials of the provincial general bureau of state farms said that farm and construction equipment worth about U.S.\$34 million was being imported from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United States with a loan provided by the World Bank. It is scheduled to arrive by the end of May at different reclamation areas on the plain drained by the Heilong Songhua and Wusuli Rivers in the eastern part of Heilongjiang. In May last year the Chinese authorities signed an agreement with the World Bank for the bank to provide U.S.\$80 million in loans for the reclamation project. Between June, 1983 and January this year drainage systems and dams were constructed, 352 kilometers of road laid, 231 bridges and culverts built, 178 kilometers of transmission lines installed and buildings covering a total floor space of 17,000 square meters constructed. About 60,000 hectares of wasteland has been reclaimed. [Text] [OW140917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 14 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/91

RESEARCH, MANAGEMENT IMPROVE WHEAT OUTPUT

HK140721 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Real Experience Comes From Practice, a Great Cause Is Created Through Reform"]

[Excerpts] An important subject for study at present is how to carry out effective management in science and technology so that economic development can be achieved on the basis of scientific progress and so that the coordinated development of science and technology and socioeconomy can be promoted. The group in charge of studying and popularizing experience in achieving high and stable yields, high quality, and low cost in wheat production has made a successful experiment in our province in this respect. The realization of high and stable yields, high quality, and low cost in wheat production is not only an achievement in scientific and technological research, but also an achievement in management. To study this achievement and to popularize the experience in this field will be of great significance to developing modern agriculture with distinctive Chinese characteristics and to developing the new situation which has already been created in our province.

Premier Zhao pointed out that China's agriculture must follow a road to achieving better economic results with less investment, and that the study and popularization of agricultural science and technology must be placed in an important position. The group in charge of studying and popularizing the experience of achieving high and stable wheat yields, high quality, and low cost in our province has set a good example in this respect with its highly effective work. Their experience is of great significance in guiding the work in various fronts.

CSO: 4007/95

## PROVINCIAL CPC DISCUSSES DROUGHT-FIGHTING MEASURES

OW122339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 8 Mar 84

[By reporter Wu Chengde]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--The Henan provincial CPC Committee and Government recently held an on-the-spot meeting in Yuxian County on drought fighting and wheat-field irrigation work. The meeting, attended by the No 1 and No 2 party and government leaders of the province and its prefectures (cities) and counties, urged the cadres and masses throughout the province to concentrate their efforts, rapidly throw themselves into spring-season wheat-field management, centering on drought fighting and wheat-field irrigation, and strive for a bumper harvest of summer grain this year, at this key moment of continued spring-season drought, which has seriously affected the growth of wheat.

This year in Henan, wheat is not growing as well as in the past. The province experienced rare seasonal waterlogging, when wheat was sown last fall. The wheat seedlings in a considerable acreage suffered from "inherent deficiency," resulting from poor soil preparation, late sowing, and careless work. Since the winter of last year, there has virtually been no precipitation in most of the province, and the drought is continuing. This has seriously affected the growth of wheat. This year's wheat output would be seriously affected, if field management is not strengthened this spring. The provincial party committee and government are paying great attention to this. The first secretary of the provincial party committee, Liu Jie, and Governor He Zhukang called on all localities to fight drought and irrigate wheat fields on as large an acreage as possible, and urged people from all trades to vigorously support the campaign, and devote all-out efforts to win a bumper harvest of summer grain this year.

CSO: 4007/95

## CONFERENCE STRESSES IRRIGATION ON WHEAT FIELDS

HK080415 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] In order to organize further the cadres and masses to start an upsurge of spring wheat field management focusing on fighting drought and irrigating fields, the Henan CPC Committee and the provincial government held an urgent provincial on-the-spot conference in Yu County on 6 March on spring wheat field management. The conference was attended by Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; and Hu Tingji, vice governor. It was also attended by prefectural, city, and county secretaries and CPC committee members; mayors; county magistrates; and responsible comrades of organizations concerned directly under the provincial authorities, totaling more than 300 people.

The conference watched the wheat field management work of Yu County, and listened to reports of Xuchang Prefecture and Yu County on experience in implementing wheat field management work. Comrades Liu Zhengwei and He Zhukang made important speeches at the conference.

At present the province is afflicted by a severe drought, with more than [words indistinct] million mu of cultivated land hit by drought. It is expected that the rainfall in March and April will be lower than normal. The present situation in spring wheat field management is that first, we are unrealistically optimistic; second, we issue calls without specific guidance; and third, [words indistinct]. If the situation is not seriously dealt with, there will be a risk of wheat production dropping dramatically.

Under these circumstances, the key to whether or not we can reap a bumper grain harvest in summer lies in the progress of our work. Only when we give play to the favorable factors to overcome the unfavorable ones and thoroughly do well in this key link in the production chain, that is, spring wheat field management, can we pin high hopes on reaping a bumper grain harvest in summer.

The conference urged all localities to try all means to grasp well the work of fighting drought and irrigating wheat fields. By making full use of various water conservancy facilities, we should ensure fulfillment of overfulfillment of the task of fighting drought and irrigating wheat fields. We should guide the work in groups and practice scientific management. We should apply fertilizer, intertill the grain, and [words indistinct] in line with the

characteristics of the seedlings and the actual conditions. All professions and trades must take immediate action. They should provide services for and stress the work of fighting drought and irrigating wheat fields.

The conference stressed: Wheat field management which focuses on fighting drought and irrigating wheat fields is the focal point of the present rural work. All other work must be carried out by arranging things around this focal point. Whether or not the leadership at all levels can do well in the work of spring wheat field management is a severe test for them, and the key to consolidating the fine situation. CPC committees at all levels must grasp the work personally. They must go right to the frontline of wheat production to promptly discover and problem-solve them. They should quickly start a new upsurge of fighting drought and irrigating wheat fields, and make contributions to reaping a bumper grain harvest in summer.

CSO: 4007/95



## BRIEFS

GRAIN DEPARTMENTS--The losses incurred by grain enterprises in Henan Province as a result of the implementation of policies in 1983 were 27.1 million yuan less than planned and 34.9 percent less than in 1982. The number of prefectures and cities whose grain enterprises made profits increased from 1 in 1982 to 7 in 1983. The number of counties and cities whose grain enterprises made profits increased from 42 in 1982 to 71 in 1983. Eight counties--Tanghe, Gushi, Xiayi, Kaifeng, Nanyang, Dengxian, Xiping, and Luyu--in which the grain enterprises of each made profits of over 1 million yuan. Tanghe County grain enterprises made profits of 2.06 million yuan. In 1983, the province built 30 mixed feed-processing plants and workshops, whose production capacity reached 560 million yuan, an increase of 80 percent over 1982. In 1983, the grain departments and affiliated organizations universally conducted a large-scale inspection of finances and struck blows at serious economic crimes. As a result, last year they discovered offences in violation of financial and economic discipline which involved 7.75 million yuan, 4.56 million yuan of which had been paid or was being dealt with. Some 1,000 economic criminal cases had been investigated and dealt with and 1.18 million yuan of ill-gotten money and 2.17 million jin of grain and oil were confiscated. [Summary] [HK100842 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES--By the end of 1983, Henan Province had 317,700 large, medium-size, and small tractors for agricultural use, some 60,000 tractors more than in 1982. The number of agricultural machines owned by individual peasant households accounted for 70 percent of the total number of agricultural machines in the province. [Summary] Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY, ZONING--After 3 years of hard work by scientific and technological workers, cadres, and the masses, Hubei Province has made marked achievements in agricultural zoning. To date, 30 counties have basically completed the survey of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning work, which account for 40 percent of the total number of counties which should complete the survey of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning work. Fourteen counties and cities, including Tianmen, Jiangling, Huangpi, Guangji, Xishu, Huanggang, Puqi, Jiayu, Suizhou, Zaoyang, Xiangyang, Enshir, and Dangyang have been checked and accepted. After investigation, Tianmen County has found that 1.4 million mu of land throughout the county is suitable for growing cotton and that of the existing 700,000 mu of cotton fields, 190,000 mu is not suitable for growing cotton. Of the 190,000 mu of fields, the per-mu yield is 84 jin less than in fields that are considered most suitable, and 37 mu less than in fields that are considered suitable. If the county readjusts these cotton fields, although the areas are not increased, and other measures are not taken, the county's cotton production will greatly increase. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84 HK]

COTTON OUTPUT--Last year, our province overcame serious natural disasters and achieved good results in increasing its cotton output. The province's cotton output totaled 750 million jin, 75 million jin more than in 1982. The purchases of ginned cotton totaled more than 730 million jin, 60 million jin more than in the year before. The income of peasants from cotton sales increased by over 200 million yuan. [Excerpt] [HK091545 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 84 p 1]

PEASANTS' CONSUMPTION--After the Hubei Provincial Statistical Bureau analyzed the data obtained from the sample investigation conducted in 1,490 peasant households 30 counties in the province, it pointed out that last year, the peasants' consumption level in the province rose and the per capita personal consumption was 252.5 yuan, an increase of 25.5 yuan over 1982. Of this consumption, the per capita grain consumption was 697 jin, an increase of 2 percent over 1982; and the per capita meat consumption was 22 jin 4 liang, up by 3 jin 2 liang. By the end of 1983, the numbers of bicycles, sewing machines, and radios owned by every 100 peasant households were respectively 62, 27.5, and 12.5 percent more than in 1982. The numbers of watches, television sets, and electric fans owned by every 100 peasant households also recorded a great increase. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 84 HK]

## LEADERS JOIN IN TREE-PLANTING ACTIVITIES

HK130315 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today, party, government, and army leading comrades of the province and Changsha City took part in tree-planting activities together with thousands of cadres and masses, to mark the tree-planting festival with their practical action.

Early this morning, Zhang Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Zhang Haifeng, head of the liaison group dispatched by the CPC Central Committee Commission for Guiding Party Rectification to Hunan; (Tan Wei), deputy head of the liaison group; Xiong Qingquan, Sun Guozhi, Yin Changmin, Jiang Jinliu, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the preparatory group of the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial military district; (Zhou Naishan), secretary of the Changsha City Committee; and (Qi Zhenyin), mayor of Changsha, respectively went to Changsha's (Wuyi) central road, the Changsha railway station, the Hunan Martyrs' Cemetery, (Ju zi zhou tou) island, and other places to take part in tree-planting activities together with tens of thousands of masses.

As a result of further relaxation of forestry policy by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, and promotion by party, government, and army leading comrades at all levels, since the beginning of this year, the province has made soil preparation on 3 million mu of land, afforested 2.5 million mu of land, planted some 137 million trees, and made some 1,000 km of highway green by planting trees on both sides.

CSO: 4007/95

## VICE GOVERNOR INSPECTS COUNTRY'S RURAL ECONOMY

HK221456 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Excerpts] After inspecting Shaodong Country, Vice Governor Cao Wenju pointed out: In implementing central document No 1 and the spirit of the provincial conference on rural work, county CPC committees must offer systematic guidance to communes and brigades.

From 5 to 10 March, Vice Governor Cao Wenju conducted an investigation of rural areas in Shaodong Country. He found that the rural economy in Shaodong Country is brisk and commodity production is developing. Although the population is large and arable land is limited, there are several kinds of staples, such as day lilies, tangerines, tea, herbal medicine, and fish, and the areas for growing or breeding are large and bring in large amounts of income. This has played a decisive role in Shaodong Country's rural economy. Regarding the industries in townships and towns in particular, the country's output value last year was 163 million yuan, over 100 yuan per person on average. Of the communes in the country, about one-third of the labor force is engaging in industry. This not only has solved the problem of surplus rural manpower but also has created wealth for society, and has increased the peasants' income.

Facing such a great difference in the rural economy, the county CPC committee in the past only gave directions of the same nature and relied on one policy when guiding industry in towns and townships. After an on-the-spot investigation and inspection, Vice Governor Cao Wenju noticed this disadvantage. He particularly held a forum with comrades of the country CPC committee on implementing this year's central document No 1 and the spirit of the provincial CPC committee's conference on rural work. Vice Governor Cao Wenju pointed out: Over the past year, we have adopted the method of issuing orders and demanded uniformity in everything when leading rural production and guiding rural work. But now the situation has changed. We no longer conform to the new situation just be following the old method. Central document No 1 has pointed out that to develop commodity production and invigorate the rural economy is the general principle. Also, the spirit of the conference on rural work is formulated in connection with the principle of the central authorities and the province's actual conditions. When it is implemented down to the country and commune levels, the actual policy may vary greatly. When implementing the spirit of the central authorities and the spirit of the provincial CPC committee's conference, we must act in line with actual conditions. The county CPC committees must

offer systematic guidance basing themselves on the brigade. In order to do well in offering systematic guidance, comrades of the country, district, and brigade must go down to the grassroots units to carry out study and investigation, and really understand the situation. Then, they should formulate practical plans for each commune and each brigade.

CSO: 4007/95

## JIANGSU PROVINCE: FASTEST GROWTH RATE IN COUNTRY

Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Jiangsu Province is China's fastest-growing industrial and agricultural producer, People's Daily said yesterday.

The official Party organ said Jiangsu Province had doubled its gross industrial and agricultural output since 1976--a faster growth rate than any of the country's 28 provinces and municipalities.

Total output value last year reached 81.1 billion yuan (\$40.55 billion), double the 1976 figure. And the provincial government says it is aiming to double Jiangsu's output value again in the next seven years.

The newspaper said that the province's gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1976 was only 38.1 billion yuan (\$19.05 billion). But since 1977, that value has been increasing at an average annual rate of 11.4 per cent.

From 1977 to 1983, Jiangsu Province contributed to the State revenue a total of 28.4 billion yuan (\$14.2 billion) in taxes, profits, bonds and energy funds, a figure greater than the province's fixed asset value of 26 billion yuan (\$13 billion).

"We'll go all out to reach the goal of doubling the gross output value again by 1990," said Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Several Party and State leaders pointed out during their separate inspection tours to the province in February, that it was of great significance that the province's gross output value, based on a relatively high level, had increased at such a high speed.

"This rapid increase will not only bring benefit to Jiangsu alone," they said, "but will also encourage the country as a whole."

However, the economic development level of the province is not the highest compared with some other provinces, according to Han Peixin.



Jiangsu Province, he said, is numbered six in per capita income, eight in productivity and 11 in energy utilization.

Situated along the lower reaches of the Yangtse River in southern China, Jiangsu is the country's flattest and lowest-lying province. The major agricultural products of the province are maize, soya beans, rapeseed, peanuts, tea, fruit and silkworm cocoons.

The province's industries include, machine building, textile, electronics, power, chemicals and meters.

To reach the goal set for 1990, the province has drawn up detailed plans. According to Han they include:

- quicken the developments in southern Jiangsu while actively cultivating the northern part.

- bringing into full play the cities' role as economic centres; and further develop the rural economy.

- encouraging technical innovation and more co-operation with other provinces and foreign countries.

CSO: 4020/92

## BRIEFS

1983 AGRICULTURE ACHIEVEMENTS--According to statistics compiled by the department concerned, the 1983 grain output of Jilin Province totaled 29.56 billion jin, a 47.8 percent increase over the 1982 figure. Its total agricultural output value reached 7.67 billion yuan, a 26 percent increase over the 1982 figure. The province sold 14.7 billion jin of grain to the state, a 71.2 percent increase over the 1982 figure. This per capita income reached 430 yuan, a 29.2 percent increase over the 1982 figure. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Mar 84 SK]

AFFORESTATION PLAN--Jilin Province plans to afforest 2.55 million mu, cultivate 233,500 mu of saplings, and encourage people to voluntarily plant 60.94 million trees this year. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/95

## CONTINUED NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL STANDARDIZATION WORK SEEN

Beijing BIAOZHUNHUA TONGXUN in Chinese No 12, 1983 pp 1-3

[Article by the Liaoning Provincial Standardization Bureau]

[Text] Agricultural standardization is the basic work of agricultural economic management, and it is an important means of scientific management. Doing well in agricultural standardization has great significance for raising the yield and quality of agricultural products, rationally using the nation's resources, correctly implementing policies for superior quality at a high price and promoting agricultural production.

## I

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress, Liaoning's agricultural standardization work has developed tremendously. The standardization departments of 9 cities (prefectures) and 22 counties in the province have specialist standardization technical cadres, with another 3 cities (prefectures) and 23 counties having part-time specialist standardization technical cadres, and yet another 4 counties have set up agricultural standardization committees or leading groups. And some communes have set up standardization committees.

Up to the present, farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery have already formulated and promulgated some 360 enterprise standards. Of these, 205 are provincial standards.

## 1. The Striking Economic Results of Seed Standardization

Seeds are a major factor in increasing agricultural production. Throughout the province, standards for over 100 types of seeds have already formulated and promulgated by the province and cities (prefectures). These standards play an important role in agricultural production. For example, in the Dandong city area 65-70 percent of the hybrid corn seeds have already reached the top-grade standard, and they have basically eliminated third-grade seeds. Purity of parent seeds has gone up from the original 88-90 percent to over 98 percent. Through the conscientious implementation of seed standardization, this city has both raised the yield of seed-production fields

and reduced the area put into seed production. Before 1975, there were 70,000-80,000 mu in seed production in the entire urban district, but by 1982 the area had already been reduced to 40,000 mu, and the 30,000-40,000 mu of good fields thus saved can produce an additional 20 to 28 million jin of grain each year. In recent years, Sanjiazi Commune in Xiuyan County has consciously implemented corn seed-production regulations, and seed-production yield has risen from 80-90 jin per mu up to 400 jin. Beihao Brigade of Jinxian County's Songshan Commune has raised the per unit grain yield from 380 jin in 1973 up to the present 900 jin through carrying out seed standardization work.

## 2. We Have Implemented Agricultural Product Standards, and Raised Product Quality

Agricultural product standards play a major role in raising the quality of agricultural products, raising the ratio of high-quality products and the processing-utilization ratio. Every year the quality ratio is gradually rising for Liaoning agricultural products, such as grain, cotton, cured tobacco, wool, etc., that are purchased by the state and put into storage. Take wool for example. In 1979 when top-grade fine wool was tested, it made up 28.6 percent of the wool produced in Yixian County, but in 1982 it had gone up to 52.3 percent. And because Dandong City conscientiously implemented the state's cured-tobacco standards, in 1981 the middle- and top-grade high-quality tobacco increased 23 percent over 1980, with the average per jin value for tobacco leaves rising 0.15 yuan. Peasant income for the entire urban district increased 7.07 million yuan, and state taxes increased 2.92 million yuan.

## 3. Lumber Has Been Standardized, Fully Using the Nation's Resources

In the past few years, Liaoning has successively formulated and promulgated 114 local lumber standards. The conscientious implementation of these standards allows the rational utilization and protection of our province's timber resources and the timber-utilization rate also rises. According to preliminary estimates by the forestry department, implementation of local timber standards can save about 40,000 cubic meters of timber a year. Like Dandong City where the conscientious implementation of *ermu* [type of wood?] standards can save about 2,000 cubic meters of timber with a diameter over 10 centimeters a year, enabling each cubic meter of "ermu" to increase yield by 21 jin.

## 4. Fishing Equipment Is Standardized, Benefiting the Simplification of Fishing Boat Types and Lowering the Production Costs of Aquatic Products

The work of standardizing Liaoning's fishing equipment began fairly late and there are only five standards. There are over 5,000 fishing boats in the province of 200 horsepower or less, which comes to over 170,000 horsepower. For a long time in the past we had no standards and equipment was randomly changed and created. Consequently there are many types of equipment, all kinds of boats and safety dependability is lacking. This causes great difficulties in the use, management and maintenance of fishing boats. To alter

this situation, the Aquatic product bureau organized their technological energies, and these standards reduced the 30-odd types of boats of the past to 2 series and 4 types, and formulated a small-scale fishing boat standard. After this standard was implemented, each year the province saved 1.7 million yuan in expenses for spare tools and parts, fuel and maintenance.

## II

Agricultural standardization is a new line of work. It touches upon a broad area and has a strong policy character. Our methods and the knowledge learned from experience are as follows:

### 1. Starting From Actual Conditions, Arrange Other Work Around the Party's Central Work in Developing Agricultural Standardization Work

Agricultural standardization work is the weak link in standardization work. Some comrades, particularly leaders at various levels, lack sufficient understanding. If we wish to go forward with agricultural standardization work, then we must start from actual conditions and organize other work around the local party committee's central work in developing agricultural standardization work. Dandong City's bureau of standards and estimates stressed the standardization of seed quality for agricultural crops in developing its agricultural standardization work, beginning with grain production. After it had obtained results, it got the attention of the leaders of concerned local departments along with cadres and masses of rural communes and brigades, and obtained the attention and support of the local party committee. At the same time that they got a good handle on seed standardization, they began the formulation and implementation work for agricultural and sideline product standards and thus promoted the development of the rural economy. The standards departments of Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Wushun, Jinzhou, Chaoyang, Xiuyan, Lingyuan and other cities (prefectures) have also been successful, and have gotten the attention and support of the leadership.

### 2. Developing Standard Surveys, Finding Out the Truth of the Matter to be Standardized and Doing Well With Standardization Plans

We convened two conferences of specialists in succession and studied the problems of standard surveys and reorganization. At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, the province carried out a fairly comprehensive, systematic survey and reorganization directly down to the various specialized bureaus and various city (prefecture) standardization departments concerning the current circumstances of standards. Through this one survey, we basically clarified the truth of the matter concerning standards and made plans and programs for various groups at various times according to the importance and speed [of their development], in order to create the proper conditions for the further development of agricultural standardization. The 5 major types of provincial supply and marketing cooperatives handle 218 items. Of these, 178 have standards and 42 do not. By 1985, we will have formulated provincial enterprise standards for all of them. Dalian City has 484 major agricultural products. Of these, altogether 288 have standards at some level, but there are another 266 [sic] products which have no formal standards. For

these local standards (provincial, city or enterprise standards) will be formulated for different groups of products at different times. By 1985, the entire province will have formulated 1,000 provincial and city (prefecture) agricultural standards, in accordance with the requirements of agricultural production. Five hundred will be provincial level standards and 500 will be city (prefecture) level standards.

### 3. We Have Gotten a Good Hold of "The Three Readjustments" and "The Three Integrations"

Developing agricultural production depends on two things. The first is policy and the second is science. Yet science and technology [S&T] are still weak links in realizing agricultural modernization. The demands of agricultural standardization have become ever more pressing, particularly since implementing the responsibility system that ties production to reward, and following along with the development of regionalized, specialized, socialized and commercialized agricultural production. The new circumstances and new problems that have now appeared demand that we break out of the current restrictions of agricultural standardization work. Only then will agricultural standardization be able to meet the needs of the new situation currently facing agricultural production.

The so-called "three readjustments" are simply carrying out a probing reorganization of the levels of standards, the scope of standards and the [process] of examining, approving and promulgating standards.

1) Readjusting the levels of agricultural standardization. Basing ourselves on the actual needs of production and on the concrete local features and natural features of agricultural standardization, we have added county-level and commune-level standards (farm enterprise) to the current three-level standards. Most of these standards are production management standards. For example, in order to raise hybrid seed quality, the standardization committee of Liaoning's Songshan Commune promulgated four standards for methods of seed production, and after these standards were implemented, there was a very great increase in hybrid seed quality. Now this commune has already eliminated second- and third-grade seeds and has basically realized seed quality standardization. And there were very good results after the experience of Songshan Commune was spread throughout the Jinzhou urban area. Actual experience shows that as long as conditions are ripe, communes and farm enterprises can examine, approve and promulgate standards.

2) Readjusting the scope of agricultural standardization. In the past, we paid attention to only two things--seed standardization and agricultural product standardization. But with the transformation of the rural economic situation and the implementation of rural production responsibility system, many specialized production households and key production households of various kinds have sprung up, with a very high degree of specialization, socialization and commercialization in the products that they produce. To lower production costs and raise quality, they not only cling to standards for product processing, storage, transportation and their circulation territory,



But they require even more standards for each individual link in production management. These technical standards in the management area are the guarantee of improving commercial production. For example, "Technical Regulations for Plastic Sheet Mulching Peanuts" promulgated by Jilin City have been very significant in guiding 200,000 mu of peanut production in the Jilin area. Implementing these regulations throughout the entire area can increase the production of peanuts by 20 million jin and increase income by 10 million yuan. When the "Technical Roasting Regulations for Leaf Tobacco" promulgated by Dandong City were implemented for 68,947 mu of leaf tobacco in Juncheng County, the tobacco leaf quality was raised on an average of one-half grade over the old method (the per-unit value went up 0.07 yuan), and the income for the entire county increased 20,000 yuan. The facts show that after these management standards and method standards were implemented in production, they were able to obtain rather large economic results in all cases. The scope of agricultural standards should be developed deeply and extensively--this is the best direction for the tasks of specialized and key production households.

3) Readjusting the jurisdictions for the examination, approval and promulgation of standards. In the past, the jurisdiction for the examination, approval and promulgation of local (enterprise) standards was controlled by standard management departments of the province or city (prefecture). But this method constricted the work enthusiasm for the standard departments of the county (autonomous region) level, and were not helpful in formulating and implementing standards that fit the regulations to the local conditions. We feel that all management standards, method standards and operation and technical regulations, etc., that come forth locally can be organized, formulated, examined, approved and promulgated by the county (autonomous region) standard department. At the same time we should permit internal control standards formulated and promulgated by communes and farm enterprises if they are higher than national standards or the standards of particular fields and enterprises.

The "three integrations" simply means to readjust the work methods of agricultural standardization. In the past we put the conscientious implementation of standards first, we put the work of agricultural standardization of state farms and collective units first and we put the standardization of agricultural products first. In the past, this work method played a very big role in the area of opening up the work of agricultural standardization, but it is far from adequate as a scientific technical weapon for agricultural modernization. After the "double contract" systems fixing output quotas for households and contracting responsibilities for tasks to households, the number of standards required by peasants has increased, and the level of necessary standards has become higher and clearer. Since the products produced by specialized households have expanded a lot, this requires that we combine the conscientious implementation of standards with organizing and formulating standards; then we combine the standardization of state enterprises (including collectively owned enterprises) with the standardization of specialized households, key households and 841 demonstration households; and combine enterprise standards with management standards (method standards).

For instance, the Dandong Standards and Measurements Bureau actively organized the concerned departments to formulate 63 city-level standards, one after the other, at the same time that they conscientiously implemented related upper-level standards. In order to meet the needs of the production responsibility system, for the past 2 years the entire urban area has experimented with and tested the sowing method standard. The results clearly show that standard sowing methods increase production over regular sowing methods and can also save about two-thirds on seed. This provided the scientific data for formulating farm technology regulations. Suizhong County's Bureau of Standards and Measures experimented with a semi-precision drill sowing method and the results were quite good. They prepared and formulated semi-precision drill sowing operation technology regulations for sorghum and caught the attention of concerned departments.

#### 4. Strengthening Supervision and Investigation Into Agricultural Product Standards Is an Important Link in Developing Agricultural Standardization

In order to enforce national standards and maintain the benefits for the state, collective and individual, in 1982 we consulted with concerned departments and carried out a conscientious investigation into cotton standards. At that time, we discovered a few cotton and hemp companies which purchased unginned cotton and forced down the grade and price to seek illegal profits. After we reported this to the provincial government, the provincial leadership took the matter very seriously and informed the entire province. It was a big lesson for the leaders, technical personnel and workers throughout the province who are engaged in cotton quality, and fully embodied the effectiveness of the laws and regulations governing technical standards.

#### 5. We Conscientiously Summed Up the Economic Results of Agricultural Standardization

We compiled examples of the economic results of standardization in order to let even more leaders and comrades understand the economic results of agricultural standardization and also used various forms of propaganda to spread the word about. This year the city of Dandong convened an exhibition on the economic results of standardization. As many as 35,000 people attended and their reports were very positive.

12452  
CSO: 4007/73

## BRIEFS

SNOWFALL ALLEVIATES DROUGHT--Shenyang, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--Snow fell in Liaoning today, alleviating the drought plaguing this province in northeast China. The four to six millimeters of snow in Shenyang, Anshan and other major cities is the heaviest since last winter. Liaoning and other northern provinces have experienced the driest winter in many years. Paradoxically, a third of a meter of snow fell in some areas of southern China, causing difficulties to railway and highway transport. [Text] [OW091826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 9 Mar 84]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--In 1983, Liaoning Province harvested 28 billion jin of grain, the total agricultural output value of the province reached 100 billion yuan, and per capita income of rural people across the province reached 300 yuan. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/95

## SOIL EROSION IN LOESS PLATEAU IS UNDER CONTROL

SK120513 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Our region has achieved unprecedentedly good achievements in tackling the soil erosion problems in the Loess Plateau, which stretches across four leagues and three cities in the western part. So far, some 114,000 commune households in the Loess Plateau area have contracted to improve five kinds of wastelands, covering some 4.6 million mu, in the small river valleys, and the total area under treatment has reached 13.9 million mu, accounting for 11.8 percent of the total soil erosion area of the Loess Plateau section of the region.

Some 150,000 square km of the Loess Plateau area is in our region, amounting to one fourth of the total area of China's Loess Plateau. Of this, some 7.8 square km of the plateau area is eroding, amounting to 42 percent of the region's total eroded areas, which are scattered among 31 banners, counties, and cities in Ih Ju, Ulanqab, Nayannur, and Alxa leagues and Hohhot, Baotou, and Wuhai cities. These lands are fragmented, with many gullies and the soil erosion is serious. The agricultural production level is low and unstable.

Since the third plenary session, under the guidance of the party's rural policies and the region's principle of taking forestry and animal husbandry as the main undertakings and diversifying the economy, the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen have greatly boosted their enthusiasm in developing and improving the mountainous and sandy areas. A new situation in which households are contracting to tackle problems in small river valleys has emerged. With thousands and thousands of people to tackle problems in mountain areas and rivers, soil erosion work is making rapid progress in the region's Huanghe Plateau. We treated 2.37 million mu of eroded land in 1982 and 3.3 million mu in 1983. The speed of improving eroded land is nine times faster than that prior to the third plenary session. The production conditions and living standards of the people in these areas have also greatly improved.

CSO: 4007/95

HERDSMEN CONTRACT FOR PASTURELAND

OW071215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Hohhot, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--About 56,000 herding families in Inner Mongolia, or 20 percent of the region's total, have contracted pastureland from collectives, according to the regional animal husbandry department.

The families each manage an average of 250 hectares and are responsible for their own production plans.

Under grassland management regulations issued in August 1983, about 44 million hectares of grasslands, 66 percent of the region's total, have already been allotted to township governments.

The township governments have contracted 30 percent of the grasslands to herdsmen or herding groups. This is aimed at stimulating the herdsmen's initiative, halting destructive land reclamation and excessive grazing.

Many herdsmen have fenced the contracted pastures and planted grass and trees. Houses and permanent livestock pens have also been built and wells dug.

By the end of 1983, 1.46 million hectares of pastureland had been fenced regionwide, while grass was planted on half a million hectares, according to the regional animal husbandry department.

Inner Mongolia is China's largest livestock and wool producer, and records the country's second largest output of beef and mutton.

CSO: 4020/89

BRIEFS

**AFFORESTATION TASK**--This year Nei Monggol Autonomous Region plans to plant trees on 10 million mu, grow 300,000 mu of saplings, plant 800,000 trees around houses and along rivers, roads, and ditches, grow grasses on 4.75 million mu, build 2.5 million mu of enclosed pastures, improve 2 million mu of natural farms and grow forage grasses and green manure on 3 million mu. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84 SK]

**AFFORESTATION**--On 2 March the Nei Monggol Regional Greening Committee held its first plenum. Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of regional greening committee, presided over the plenum. In 1983, the region planted over 33 million trees, afforested 154,000 mu and grew 635,000 square metres of grass. Six trees were planted per person. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 84 SK]

**TREE-GRASS PLANTING**--On 25 February, (Ha Lun), director of the autonomous regional forestry department, delivered a report at the fifth session of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee in regard to achievements scored in planting trees and grass throughout the region. In his report, Comrade (Ha Lun) stated: In 1983, the region planted 9.142 million mu of trees, an 82.8 percent increase over the annual plan. It planted 4.41 million mu of grass, topping the previous peak. He also put forward the following tasks for 1984: The region will fulfill the tasks of planting 5 million mu of trees, 4.75 million mu of grass, building 2.5 million mu of man-made pastures, and of improving 2 million mu of natural pastures. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 84 SK]

**AGRICULTURAL LOANS**--In 1983, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives across Nei Monggol Region granted 4.97 billion yuan in loans to support rural and pastoral areas in developing commodity production. Some 3,867.59 million yuan in loans had been paid back. [Summary] [SK060230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84]

**MARKETABLE GRAIN**--According to recent statistics released by the relevant department, Nei Monggol Region's 11 marketable grain producing banners and counties and 20 communes produced a total of 3.82 billion jin of grain in 1983, accounting for 33.29 percent of the region's total. Of this, some 1.196 billion jin were marketed to the state, accounting for 44.56 percent of the region's total procurement. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 84 SK]



FARM LOANS--Agricultural banks at all levels across Nei Monggol Region grant loans to support the development of afforestation. In 1983, agricultural banks granted 86.98 million yuan in loans to develop forestry and livestock production, an increase of 44.7 percent over 1982. Of this, 7.15 million yuan was used to grow grasses, enclose livestock stalls, and plant trees. This year agricultural banks plan to grant 8 million yuan in loans to support agricultural, animal husbandry, and fishery production. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, peasants' income in Ningxia region has increased yearly. The per capita net income in 1983 was 288 yuan, more than doubling the 1978 per capita net income, which was 116 yuan. Last year, the per capita net income in the areas irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe was 352 yuan and the per capita net income in the southern mountainous areas was 214 yuan. Last year, each person produced an average of 980 jin of grain and the per capita income in cash was 204 yuan. However, the per capita net income of peasants in the region was less than the national per capita net income by 5 percent and the per capita new income of 3 percent of the peasant households in rural areas was less than 100 yuan. [Summary] [Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

FORESTRY CONFERENCE--The provincial conference on forestry work lasted 5 days and concluded in Xining yesterday. The conference proposed that we should continue to emancipate our minds, implement policies, work hard, and fulfill this year's quota for planting trees and growing grass on 1.1 million mu. In light of our province's situation in afforestation, the conference pointed out that forestry is the weakest link in the field of agriculture and that the situation in forestry is far from meeting the needs of the large-scale exploitation of Qinghai. With a view to changing this situation, in the future, our province must implement the principle of forestry that protection and planting of trees must be regarded as the main work and that peasant households, collectives, and the state must all pay attention to afforestation. We must promote afforestation as quickly as possible. The conference proposed: It is now a good time for growing grass and planting trees. April is an afforestation month in our province. All places must immediately go into action and vigorously grow grass and plant trees. They must greet the 35th anniversary of National Day with outstanding achievements. [Excerpts] [HK211444 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 84]

CSO: 4007/95

SHAANXI

MA WENRUI, OTHER LEADERS PLANT TREES IN XIAN

HK131011 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] It is Arbor Day today. Some 1 million people in Xian took part in tree-planting labor to afforest and beautify Xian. Leading comrades of the provincial and Xian city party, government, army, and CPPCC committees and the masses planted trees and repaired green hedges. From early morning, workers, peasants, office cadres, students, and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Shaanxi and the armed police force carried iron spades and buckets and went to streets and rural fairs and towns to plant trees.

At about 0800, leading comrades of the provincial and city party, government, army, and CPPCC committees, including Ma Wenrui, Li Xipu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Ze, Lu Jianren, (Shi Tingbi), (Wang Lanjiang), and Zhang Tiemin, and some 1,000 office cadres and commanders and fighters of PLA units went to five afforested areas--the north Xingqing road, the Central Changle road, the (Lianhu) road, and the sides of the Weihe. Together with the masses, they planted trees and repaired flower terraces.

At the afforested areas on the beach of the Weihe, Zhang Tiemin, mayor of Xian city, told reports: To afforest the urban and rural areas in Xian city, it is necessary to plant trees; it is much more important to strengthen the control of forests and trees. The urban areas must establish the tree control responsibility system. We must build Xian as quickly as possible into a modernized fine and civilized city which is green in all four seasons and which has flowers in three seasons. The city's current percentage of forest areas is 26.2 percent of its total land area and the percentage of urban afforestation area is 28 percent. Before long, Xian City will be assessed as an advanced unit in voluntarily planting trees.

CSO: 4007/95

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER SUPPLY--Shaanxi Province has an ample supply of chemical fertilizers for farming. In the first quarter of this year, the province has some 400,000 tons of chemical fertilizers in stock, which can be supplied for farming. The amount of chemical fertilizers actually sold is some 130,000 tons more than in the same period last year. On average, each mu of farmland has 14 kilograms of nitrogenous fertilizer, and about 8 kilograms of urea and ammonium nitrate. [Summary] [HK091518 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Mar 84]

CSO: 4007/95

## OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WORK OF COMBATING DROUGHT

SK200940 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently, Ma Lin [7456, 7792], deputy director of the provincial drought-combating and flood-control headquarters and director of the provincial water conservancy department, answered a few questions from our reporter about our province's current drought combating:

How serious is our province's current drought? What favorable conditions for combating drought exist in our province?

The whole province has had little rain and snowfall since the beginning of last winter. Since November to the present, the average rain and snowfall was only 9 millimetres, 82 percent less than the corresponding period in previous years. Except for slightly heavier precipitation in counties and cities in the eastern part of Yantai, other prefectures and cities generally had precipitation ranging from 3 to 7 millimetres. In the early days of last winter, the air temperature was higher than in previous years. Thus, there was insufficient moisture in the soil and the soil moisture content of the wheatfields was below 12 percent without winter irrigation. At present, some 38 million mu of farmland are afflicted by the drought. Of this, over 8 million mu are afflicted by a severe drought. From now on, coinciding with the change in the weather from cold to warm and the rising air temperature, the increase of drought areas will be rapid. Because of poor soil moisture during the wheat sowing period and no rain or snow over the past 4 months, some wheat seedlings in hilly areas have turned yellow and withered.

Although our current drought is rather serious, we have many favorable conditions for combating drought this year. After the central authority relayed Document No 1 with the land contract extending over 15 years, the peasants have been inspired with high enthusiasm to engage in the construction of small water conservancy projects. Our province now has over 5,500 reservoirs, over 30,000 dykes, over 20,000 pumping stations, 400,000 to 500,000 motor-pumped wells, and over 10 million horsepower in irrigation and drainage machinery. There are a large number of projects to divert the Huang He water, river water, and lake water to our province. These may offer about 10 billion cubic metres of water to combat the drought. The broad mass of cadres and the people have rich experience in combating drought. New leading bodies attach importance to combating the drought through organizational reform and they firmly attend to



the work of combating the drought. If we make full use of these favorable conditions, it is possible to win the job of combating the drought.

What measures should we take to combat this year's drought?

1. Strengthen the unified management and use of our existing water conservancy facilities.
2. Use water in planned, scientific, and economic ways.
3. Make full use of our superiorities in diverting the Huang He water in combating the drought.
4. Conscientiously strengthen leadership over the work of combating the drought.

CSO: 4007/95

## COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK280708 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 84 p 1

[DAZHONG RIBAO commentator's article: "Clearly Understand the Favorable Conditions and Do a Good Job in Combating Drought To Ensure Spring Sowing and Summer Grain"]

[Text] At present, our province has some 38 million mu of farmlands stricken by drought, of which some 8 million mu are [words indistinct]. According to the weather forecast, there will be scanty rainfall between March and May as compared with normal years. Therefore, the work of combating drought to ensure wheat growing and spring sowing has become a very pressing task.

At the recent rural work conference, the provincial CPC committee set forth specific demands on "promoting three changes, achieving three adaptations, and realizing three breakthroughs" in the economic work. To achieve this, we must attach prime importance to grasping spring production, which centers on combating drought and ensuring wheat growing and spring sowing. We should note that there are many favorable conditions for this year's drought combating work. After relaying and implementing Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of peasants have become "reassured." They have invested more in their contract land, and their enthusiasm in building water conservation projects has been further enhanced. In the course of stabilizing and improving the agricultural production responsibility system, the peasant masses in the countryside have accumulated many good experiences in combating drought and have put forward some new measures. The supply of materials for combating drought and spring farming, such as chemical fertilizer and diesel oil will be greater than the previous corresponding periods. On the basis of guaranteeing a normal supply of electricity for agricultural use, the provincial government recently decided to increase the supply of electricity for combating drought in some localities in March and April. It will be absolutely possible for making the antidrought work successful so long as we make full use of the additional supply of electricity.

The crucial issue at present is to strengthen leadership over the antidrought work. The CPC committees and governments at all levels must overcome the mentality of slackening vigilance and antidrought work as the central task of the current rural work. We must extensively mobilize the masses and rapidly organize all trades and professions to give all-out support to the antidrought

struggle. All localities should encourage the peasants to rely on the efforts of the collective, the cooperative households, and individuals to build small water conservation projects which require little investment but yield quick results and great benefits. We must not only energetically tap water resources but must also attend to saving water. We must resolutely overcome the old idea of "combating drought irrespective of the cost," strengthen the scientific management of the water conservancy facilities, use water in a planned way, and strive to raise economic results. In the course of combating drought, we must also promote the spirit of taking the whole situation into account, closing ranks and helping each other and must support and help the impoverished teams and households to do a good job in spring production. We will certainly attain a new level and win new victory in this year's antidrought work so long as we mobilize the efforts of all fields, work as one, and try every possible means to increase income and decrease expenditures.

CSD: 4007/95

## EFFORTS TO COMBAT DROUGHT URGED

SK220430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] When the provincial agricultural work conference was still in session, Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, Lu Hong, deputy governor, and Zhu Qimin, adviser to the provincial government, attended a forum of agricultural bureau directors of various cities and prefectures to discuss combating drought and protecting wheat and spring farming. They urged all localities to pay close attention to combating drought and protecting wheat and spring farming, the focus of current rural work, with the spirit of party rectification, and mobilize forces from all quarters to create an upsurge in this work.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government said: In order to maintain the good trend in developing the excellent rural situation, we should try all means to win a success in the work to combat drought and protect wheat and spring farming, which is the most urgent task for the present. Since last winter, our province has received almost no rain or snow and the drought has become more serious. This has posed a major difficulty in reaping a good wheat harvest this year and in carrying out spring farming in a timely manner. Wheat is the major crop of our province's grain production. If we fail in the battle of combating drought and protecting wheat, and if we reap a poor summer grain harvest, the whole situation will be affected. By the same token, if we fail in spring farming, there will be no guarantee for a good autumn harvest. Therefore, a success in combating drought and protecting wheat and spring farming is vital to the whole year's production and the whole situation. Leading persons at all levels should take the CPC Central Committee's 1984 No 1 Document as an impetus, regard the work to combat drought and protect wheat and spring farming as a central task in the current rural work, pay close attention to every link of the work and make it a success, and lay a solid foundation for an all-round good harvest this year.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government emphasized: In order to successfully fulfill this task, agricultural and water conservancy departments at all levels should fully perform their functions and actively serve as good advisers to CPC committees and governments at all levels. In the meantime, all trades and professions should also extensively mobilize forces, support in every way the work to combat drought and protect wheat and spring farming, and make due contributions to maintaining and developing the excellent rural situation of our province.

## MEASURES FOR GRAIN PROCUREMENT TASK

SK210836 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 OCT 20 MAR 84

[Text] The recent provincial conference of directors of prefectural and city grain bureaus set forth five measures to make grain work serve the development of rural commodity production.

The five measures are:

1. Conscientiously implement the policy on purchasing and selling grain and oil-bearing crops, and arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants to develop commodity production in line with policy. Beginning with this year's summer grain procurement, we should carry out the procurement task among the households which are under contract with payment linked to output, pay the money for purchasing grain and oil-bearing crops to these households, and these households that sell more grain and oil-bearing crops will be given priority in purchasing chemical fertilizer. Grain sold by the masses should have quality. The masses should be unrestricted in selling grain and we should procure all grain that the masses can sell. We should conscientiously prevent the situation of the peasants having difficulties in selling grain.

2. Vigorously support the development of specialized and key households engaged in commodity grain production.

From this year on, we should change the method of equally granting deposit to peasants to purchase grain in advance and use the total 56 million Yuan that was originally regarded as the deposit for purchasing grain in advance to support the specialized and key households engaged in commodity grain production.

3. Enthusiastically carry out the method of the peasants storing grain for the state and develop the specialized households engaged in storing grain in rural areas. Households engaged in storing grain should use their private funds to build storage facilities. Grain departments may financially cooperate with them in this. The state will pay them a reasonable sum to store grain for the state.

4. After fulfilling the state procurement task, we should open up various channels for selling grain. In line with policy, we should enthusiastically

support and develop specialized households engaged in transporting and selling grain and oil-bearing crops.

5. Reform the unitary business structure of grain departments, and support the economic development of townships and towns. We plan to allocate 300 million jin of grain to commune- and brigade-run feed-processing enterprises this year. We should support collectively- and individually-owned small food factories, feed-processing factories, and grain and oil-bearing crops processing factories. We may also adopt the method of the state, the collectives, and the individually and jointly-run business to run food, feed, and grain and oil-bearing crops processing industries.

Peasants who are allowed to work, run business, and open up service trade in market towns may sell their grain rations to local grain departments and then purchase grain from the grain departments of the localities to which they pay taxes in line with their certificates.

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

RAO SHOUKUN PLANTS TREES--Red stars glistened and a bustling scene appeared at the foot of Jinan City's noted scenic spot of Qianfo Shan on the morning of 12 March. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units led more than 400 cadres and soldiers of the organs stationed in Jinan City in planting trees voluntarily. Among them were Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, Xu Zhongyu, Xu Chunyang, and Shen Hongyi, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units; Xiong Zuofang, veteran comrade of the Jinan PLA units; and (Zhang Zhenxian), political commissar of the air force of the Jinan PLA units. Comrades Rao Shoukun and Chen Renhong repeatedly told the cadres and soldiers to cover the trees with more soil and to irrigate them with more water when planting trees on hilly areas so as to ensure their survival. They planted more than 500 acacia trees and examined all of them to ensure their quality. They also loosened the soil around and watered the trees they planted last year. [Text] [SK130416 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 84]

DROUGHT COMBATED--Weifang City, Shandong Province, has mobilized over 1 million people to take part in drought combating work. So far, this city has irrigated 800,000 mu of wheatfields and created soil moisture in 700,000 mu of fields. Owing to scanty rainfall in the past 4 months, some 6.7 million mu of wheatfields and 5 million mu of fields of this city have been afflicted with drought. Some 12,600 sets of sprinkler irrigation machines are now being used to effectively expand the irrigated areas. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/95



## BRIEFS

PEASANTS' INCOME--According to the sample investigation conducted in 1,100 peasant households in 22 counties in Shanxi Province, the per capita net income of peasants in the province in 1983 reached 275.8 yuan, an increase of 84.6 yuan over 1982. Due to the fact that mountainous areas gave better play to their natural advantages, the per capita net income of peasants in mountainous areas increased more quickly than that in plains and hilly areas. The per capita net income of peasants in mountains areas in 1983 was 237.7 yuan, an increase of 159.4 yuan over 1978. The per capita income of peasants in plains and hilly areas in 1983 was 298.9 yuan, an increase of 185 yuan over 1978. The number of peasant households whose per capita income was under 150 yuan dropped from 19.8 percent in the preceding year to 14.5 percent. The number of peasants households whose per capita income was over 500 yuan increased from 3.7 percent in the preceding year to 7.5 percent. The higher per capita net income reached 2,503 yuan. [Summary] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

GRAIN OUTPUT--Sichuan Province's grain output topped 80 billion jin for the first time in 1983; and, for the first time since 1961, the province shipped 3 billion jin of grain to other provinces. As a "granary" in southwest China, Sichuan sent hundreds of millions jin of grain every year to other provinces since the PRC's founding to 1961. However, Sichuan became a grain-deficient province for the first time in 1976, a year of the 10-year turmoil, and had to receive 1.2 billion jin of corn and sorghum transferred by the state. The economic policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee injected vitality to Sichuan's countryside and the province has seen many successive years of bumper harvests. The state decided to ship 3 billion jin of wheat and rice from Sichuan from April 1983 to March 1984. [Text] [OW251854 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 16 Mar 84]

1983 RECORD GRAIN CROP--According to statistics from provincial departments concerned, Sichuan's grain output last year exceeded 80 billion jin for the first time; and for the first time since 1961 the province exported grain to other provinces. A total of 3 billion jin were exported. From the early post-liberation period to 1961, the province exported several billion jin to other provinces every year. Later, due to the launching of large-scale industrial construction, with a sharp increase in the number of people consuming marketable grain, the state demanded that Sichuan be self-sufficient in grain. In 1976, during the 10 years of turmoil, Sichuan became a grain-deficit province for the first time, and the state shipped in 1.2 billion jin of maize and sorghum from elsewhere. The rural economic policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee enlivened rural Sichuan, and the province reaped bumper harvests year after year. Total grain output last year was 80.7 billion jin. There were about 800 jin available per person. Both these figures were records. The state decided that during this grain year, that is, from April 1983 to March 1984, 3 billion jin of wheat and rice would be shipped out of Sichuan to other provinces. [Text] [HK170614 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 84]

CSO: 4007/95

## PRESS CONFERENCE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK170342 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Mayor Liu Jinfeng delivered a speech at yesterday's press conference, calling on the broad masses of cadres to pay attention to the current seriousness of the drought in our municipality's suburban counties and to the big power of the Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee after they have implemented it in the rural areas, to steel their confidence, and to adopt effective measures to make their drought-combating work successful.

Deputy Mayor Liu Jinfeng said: This year is the fifth successive dry year in our municipality. We have had no rain or snow in 118 days since the middle of last November. This is unprecedented in our municipality in the 59 years since 1925. Temperature was fairly high last year, and a large amount of soil moisture evaporated, thus hastening the seriousness of drought, greatly threatening this year's spring plowing and summer grain production, and creating more difficulty for achieving a bumper agricultural harvest.

Deputy Mayor Liu Jinfeng emphatically pointed out that, to overcome the serious drought this spring in order to win a good agricultural harvest, the municipal government calls for attending to the following:

1. Strengthen leadership over drought-combating work. Leaders at all levels must grasp drought-combating work as a central task in their current agricultural production work.
2. Further improve the agricultural production responsibility system. Presently, we must consider establishment of and improvements in water conservancy work as important aspects of our endeavor to improve that system, and we must do a good job in serving the specialized and contract households before and after their production. The emphasis of improving water conservation management should be on using water reasonably and scientifically, on giving full play to the role of the existing water conservation facilities, and on raising the economic results of water conservation facilities.
3. Mobilize the masses to adopt various ways to increase income and decrease expenditures and to use water scientifically and economically.
4. All trades and professions must go into action to actively support the drought-combating work in terms of financial and material resources.

CSO: 4007/95

TIANJIN

BRIEFS

SPRING CROP--Tianjin Municipality plans to sow 246,000 mu of early spring crops in 1984. As of 10 March, it has completed sowing 80,000 mu. So far, additional fertilizer has been applied to 146,000 mu of wheatfields. Well-drilling work is being vigorously carried out in an effort to get enough well water to irrigate 9,500 mu wheatfields this year. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/95

## WANG ENMAO CALLS ON MASSES TO PLANT TREES

HK121446 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] At the third enlarged meeting of the regional afforestation committee which concluded yesterday, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional afforestation committee, called on all cadres and the masses throughout the region to actively go into action, vigorously plant trees, afforest Xinjiang, and contribute toward exploiting and building Xinjiang.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Party organizations and people's governments at all levels must seriously implement the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on launching, in depth and in a down-to-earth manner, the drive to afforest our motherland, must really put in an important place the work of planting trees, growing grass, and afforestation, and must make even better achievements. Due to a historical reason, many trees and meadows in our Xinjiang have met with serious sabotage, the ecological environment has deteriorated, and vegetation makes up only 1.03 percent of the province's land area. In some places, drifting sand has seriously jeopardized people's livelihood and production. Therefore, it brooks no delay to vigorously plant trees, grow grass, strengthen afforestation, expand the vegetation areas, improve the ecological environment, prevent the harm caused by sand erosion, get rid of sand drifts, protect the urban areas, villages, pastoral areas, farmland, meadows, grazing land, and expand the oases in order to develop agricultural and livestock production.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Planting trees and afforesting Xinjiang not only expands the vegetation areas and improves the ecological environment but also is an important strategic principle for us to exploit and build Xinjiang. All places, departments, and units in the region must resolutely implement this important strategic principle. Every year, they must achieve good results in planting trees and afforesting Xinjiang. All urban areas, organs, factories, mines, enterprises, schools, forest zones, communes, and state-run agricultural and livestock farms in the region must plant trees and expand the afforested areas. Trees must be planted on both sides of the rail lines, roads, and streets, where conditions are favorable so as to form green corridors. In particular, the urban areas must change quickly as possible their state of having a low afforestation coverage rate, [words indistinct] little afforestation land, much naked land, and the seriously polluted environment.

The rural areas must develop five-good building, popularize the experience of (Fuzhanghe) commune in Hotan in five-good building, build good drilled fields, good channels, good roads, good forestry belts, and good villages, must embark on afforestation, and must expand the afforested areas.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: To complete the task of afforesting the region, we cannot rely on only a small number of people to plant trees. We must mobilize the masses of all nationalities to take part in afforestation so that the task can be completed. Apart from fulfilling their specific afforestation quotas, all places, departments, and units must mobilize every person to conscientiously and voluntarily plant more trees and make more contributions. All cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must take the lead in planting trees and must lead the masses to act as models in afforesting our motherland. On Arbor Day every year, we must universally publicize the great significance of afforestation, and must penetratingly mobilize the masses of all nationalities to take part in afforestation work.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must link doing well in afforestation with water conservation construction and with agricultural development. We must do well in building nurseries and, in line with local conditions and in light of the local soil conditions and climate must plant trees suitable to the localities. We must do a good job in forest and tree management.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must resolutely protect the trees, forests, and vegetation areas, and must resolutely struggle against all actions of sabotaging trees, forests, and vegetation areas. The forest coverage rate in our region is very low. To overcome this weak point, we must: 1) mobilize the masses of all nationalities throughout the region to plant more trees; 2) realise that it is necessary to protect the vegetation now existing. Only by overcoming this weak point can it be beneficial to our exploiting and building Xinjiang. We must regard every tree, every forest, and all vegetation as valuable and must cherish them. We must by no means fell them indiscriminately. Whoever indiscriminately fells them will commit a crime and will meet with punishment.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must link very well water conservation construction, reclamation of wasteland, and building it into farmland with planting trees, afforestation, and vegetation. We must both build water conservation projects, reclaim wasteland, and built it into farmland and protect trees, forests, and vegetation areas from damage. Building water conservation projects, reclaiming wasteland, and building it into farmland is beneficial to the development of tree-planting and afforestation, to the expansion of the vegetation areas, and to the improvement of the ecological balance. The regional plans for lumbering must be properly carried out in accordance with the regional conditions. No excessive lumbering nor indiscriminate tree-felling is allowed.

While dealing with the further relaxation of the policy on forestry, Comrade Wang Enmao emphatically pointed out: It is imperative to use many forms and to encourage commune members to plant trees individually. At the same time, it is necessary to encourage urban people awaiting employment and retired

cadres and workers to plant trees on barren mountains, wasteland, and uncultivated beaches in the nearby villages. Whoever plants them owns them. It is essential to build and run well state-run forestry centers, collective forestry centers, and household forestry centers.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao said: The national Arbor Day on 12 March will approach soon. We must whip up an upsurge in universally, penetratingly, really, and effectively planting trees and afforestation in the spring.

CSO: 4007/95



## BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK--Urumqi, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China's second major livestock raiser, has good prospects for expanding output as 1983 saw about a three percent rise in herds. It was the sixth good year in a row for stock breeding. The region had by the end of last year 30,238,000 head of horses, sheep and pigs and other stock, 869,300 head more than in the like period of 1982. Total output of beef, mutton and pork rose from last year's 141,000 tons to 153,000 tons. Xinjiang sold 6,000 live sheep to the United Arab Emirates in 1983 for the first time. It supplies beef and mutton to the major industrial cities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. About 50 million of Xinjiang's 80 million hectares of natural grassland is being used for grazing. Since 1979, peasants in the region have also been encouraged to raise more cattle. They have been given grazing or fodder ground by the collective, or offered favorable contracts to convert part of the Gobi Desert into grassland. Some have been receiving monetary subsidies from the government or the collective. Another 7.3 million hectares of grassland was added last year. [Text] [OW131239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 13 Mar 84]

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES--Urumqi, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--Nine cold storage facilities with a combined capacity of 6,840 tons were built in 1983 to aid growing meat production in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region. There are now 53 meat stores with a capacity of over 33,000 tons in the region, which has 50 million hectares of pastureland and produced 165,000 tons of meat last year. Xinjiang has a population of more than 13 million, most of them Uygurs. The northwest China region has been designated the focus of China's economic development in the next century by the central government. [Text] [OW110646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 11 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/89

## PROVINCE FARES WELL DESPITE 1983 DROUGHT

OW151415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Lhasa, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--The small marketplace in Zetang in Shannan Prefecture was thronged with smiling eager buyers picking and choosing highland barley, butter, beef and mutton stacked high on the makeshift stands. Transactions totalled 3.67 million yuan in just seven days, said a market official. "Such a thriving scene is rare," he said. Similar sights were seen in the ancient towns of Xigaze, Gyangze and Qamdo.

Cering Wangdai, a peasant and potter from a pottery village in Zhanang County, told XINHUA that he did not get a single grain from the field last year, but he earned more than 2,000 yuan (about 1,000 U.S. dollars) from selling pottery. He bought 1,500 kilograms of grain, 50 kilograms of meat and 60 kilograms of butter. With the grain left over from the previous year, his family had fared very well, he said.

The average per capita income in the village was 410 yuan (about 205 U.S. dollars) last year, according to a sideline management chief of the county. "Most of the villagers have no worries about food and clothing. We are only looking forward to the supply of some seeds from the state for this year's spring plowing," he said.

Tibet was hit by a rare drought lasting three months from late May to early August last year. Over 75 percent of the farming areas were affected, and pastoral areas suffered from serious water and pasture shortages. The local people's government appropriated 11 million yuan of relief funds, and the state organized shipment of 500 tons of fodder for wintering the livestock in addition to large amounts of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, grain and irrigation facilities. Relief groups were sent to the hardest hit regions to help arrange production and well-being. The concerted efforts mitigated the losses. According to the region's statistical bureau, the region harvested 368,500 tons of grain, about 80 percent of a normal year's harvest. Hard-hit Gyangze County even gathered a record harvest 3,000 tons above the previous year.

The statistical bureau said that the number of animals slaughtered registered a slight increase of four percent, wool output went up 2.8 percent and animal

skins, 25.8 percent. Sideline production hit a new high to reach 85.4 million yuan (about 42.7 million U.S. dollars), about 30 percent above 1982, it added. The next income per capita in the region in 1982 was 216 yuan (about 108 U.S. dollars), slightly lower than 1982's 220 yuan. According to the statistical bureau, 40 of the 74 counties reported increases in average per capita income. Average per capita income in 46 counties topped 200 yuan, 13 topped 300 yuan and four surpassed 400 yuan. The figure reached 494 yuan in the suburbs of Lhasa. Personal bank savings of the peasants and herdsmen in the autonomous region amounted to 26.86 million yuan by the end of 1983, about 44 percent more than in 1982.

"If it had not been for the flexible policy and the aid from other parts of the country, such a serious drought would have driven many people to go begging," said Gaisang, an official from Doilungdeqen Country, one of the hardest high areas.

CSO: 4020/89

## BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK DISEASE PREVENTION--Xizang Region has basically controlled the main infectious diseases of livestock. Over the past few years, livestock disease prevention personnel have done well in grasping the prevention of livestock diseases. The prevention of cattle and sheep diseases has been carried out in some 70 counties throughout the region. In 1978, the incidence of the parasitic disease of cattle and sheep in Cyangze County was 80 percent, but in 1982, the county basically controlled the parasitic disease. [Summary]  
[Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 (MT 7 Mar 84 HK)]

CSO: 4007/95

## PU CHAOZHU SUPPORTS FORESTRY WORK

HK090436 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government held a forum today of major and specialized households which attended the provincial forestry work conference to sum up and exchange experience. At the forum, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government affirmed the achievements of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis and encouraged the two households to further emancipate their minds and go all out to reclaim barren hills and develop forestry.

Leading comrades of the provincial party and government Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Liang Lin, Wang Shichao, Li Zhengyou, and others were present at the forum.

Governor Pu Chaozhu delivered a speech at the forum. He said: Developing forestry is a specific measure adopted by Yunnan to attain the general objective put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. In order to develop Yunnan's economy, we should focus our attention on the mountains. It would be impossible to do well economically in mountainous areas without forestry and animal husbandry.

When the delegates asked how forestry should be developed, Governor Pu Chaozhu said: We must rely mainly on forestry, develop diversified economy, let short-term plans serve the long-term plans, and combine short and long-term planning for a long time to come. Provided we can adhere to this principle, we will certainly be able to achieve effective results.

Governor Pu Chaozhu also emphatically pointed out: After we have aroused the initiative of the broad masses in planting trees, the prominent problem arises of seedlings. In solving this problem, we cannot merely rely on the state seedling farms, but must support and encourage more specialized households to engage in seedling work. We must take the road of spontaneously planting trees and raising seedlings and must rely on the masses in selecting and raising the seedlings by themselves. Only when we have sufficient seedlings can the pace of greening the barren hills be quickened. All departments concerned should energetically support this work.

CSO: 4007/95

## BRIEFS

GRAIN PURCHASES--Last year, from April to the end of December, the province purchased a total of more than 1.79 billion jin of grain at negotiated prices, overfulfilling the 1983 annual plan for purchasing grain at negotiated prices. This amount was more than 610 million jin more than in the same period the previous year. [Excerpt] [HK091550 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 1]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS--Last year, some 1.83 million tons of chemical fertilizers were sold in Yunnan Province, an increase of some 260,000 tons over 1982. It is estimated that the amount of chemical fertilizers sold in the province this year will be more than last year. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/95

SKILLED PEASANTS HELP OTHER PROVINCES

OW031054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Hangzhou, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--About one million skilled farm hands from Zhejiang Province are working throughout China to aid the economic progress of less-developed regions, according to local officials.

Many of them contracted for tree planting, mushroom cultivation, fish and poultry raising, livestock breeding and building construction. Some others are engaged in carpentry, sewing, making bean curd and other food.

It has been an old practice for Zhejiang peasants to go to other places to render technical aid and labor service. In the past few years, as many as 100,000 skilled hands have gone to other parts of the country from some counties.

Last year 10,000 peasants skilled in duck raising from Jinyun County in hilly central Zhejiang went to coastal Guangdong and Fujian, Heilongjiang and Xinjiang to help duck breeding there. As a result these places got 25,000 tons of eggs apart from millions of ducks.

The local rural work departments of Zhejiang has encouraged such practice. For the convenience of their activities in other places, many peasants are given cards of their qualified trade and some are granted loans.

Yongjia County sent 36,000 peasants, or 15 percent of its rural labor force, to work in other areas last year. This helped solve a labor surplus problem and earned 56 million yuan (about 28 million U.S. dollars), nearly half the county's agricultural income. Peasants who stayed in Yongjia also benefited from getting more farm implements so as to raising labor efficiency and having more income, the officials said. [sentence as received]

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